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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

Soulé and Marcy Correspondence Continued.

RICH DEVELOPMENTS.

TREATY WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The time of an extra session of Congress is uncertain. Nobody here who is well informed dreams of it. No crisis in our foreign relations, making such a step necessary, now exists, nor is any anticipated.

It is believed that a special meeting of the Cabinet was held last night in relation to the Ostend Conference. The discussion was recalled by the State Department simply to enable Mr. SOULÉ to arrange them in proper order, which he did last evening. As they had been already referred to the general, of course no change can be made in the matter itself.

The portion of the SOULÉ correspondence which I telegraphed you last evening fully confirms my assertion, made some time since, that nobody had yet published a true statement of the recommendations made by the Ostend Convention.

I send you to-night two additional letters from Mr. SOULÉ to Mr. MARCY, and one from Mr. MARCY to Mr. SOULÉ, which give a fair idea of the general character of the correspondence. These have reference to the *Black Warrior* outrage, to the Cuba negotiations and the Ostend Conference.

S.

Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy.—[Extract.]

(No. 33.) LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, May 2, 1854.

SIR: Col. E. V. DOMENECH, who arrived here on the 30th ult., delivered into my hands the full power from the President, and the instructions with that Government of New Orleans, relating to the claim of the United States of the Island of Cuba, and the indemnities by which it is the wish of the President that I should be guided in the discharge of that grave and important trust.

Although the difficulties pending between this country and our own may not allow me for the present to approach any person in authority, or with influence in the Government councils, touching so delicate a subject, I cannot but think that the developments which they are likely to take, will afford me in the end the very best opportunity for bringing this question to a fair test, and my chances of success to a decisive trial.

The utter indifference and unconcern with which Spain looks upon our grievances, seem to indicate a purpose on her part to ascertain how far she can with impunity insult and insult us.

She certainly needs to be taught that there are limits to our forbearance. Let her but receive a good lesson this time, and it sure she will wake up from her slumber, and lend a more docile ear to the voice of reason.

What has induced this country to decline coming to open to a definite resolve with reference to the affair of the *Black Warrior*, is already most apparent. *It has not been able to persuade itself that we are serious in our demands.*

Among other things, the slowness of Congress to take up and act upon the recommendations of the President's Message, of March 15, has emboldened it to resist us. Nor can it be expected to move until it sees some further evidence of our determination to enforce the consideration of our demands.

It still insists on the want of sufficient data to enlighten its judgment, though at the same time it has ample information to enable it to blind and pervert the conscience of the Spanish people concerning this affair.

On the same day that Mr. SUMNER reached Madrid the *Herald* newspaper, the organ of the present Cabinet, came out with a labored and most false and perverted statement of the facts in the whole transaction, closing with the remark, that "the Committee on Foreign Relations continued to be busy on the subject of the President's Message."

In order to counteract in some measure the effect which so significant a suggestion was intended to produce, knowing that no article embodying a true statement of the case would be allowed to appear, I presented to be inserted in the *Clamor Público*, the following day, a simple notice, of which the following is a translation:

"Yesterday arrived at this Court, Mr. SUMNER, Colonel of Engineers of the active Army of the United States, with dispatches of the greatest importance for the American Minister. His mission, it appears, is secret, and of as much interest that he will return immediately to Washington with the answer of Mr. SOULÉ."

The newspaper, however, was immediately stopped by the supercilious censor of the press, and the notice ordered to be stricken out before it could be allowed to issue.

I succeeded, however, in getting a Spanish translation of the letter of "CHARLES TYNG & Co.," of Havana, dated March 1, to the proprietors of the *Black Warrior*, in New-York, to appear in yesterday's number of the same newspaper.

This, however, is represented as the interested and unreliable account of the parties in fault—not at all to be considered in comparison with the same official statement before alluded to. In this letter it is boldly charged that "an officer of the Custom-House (referred to the Captain (Bullock) the printed sheet of the rules and obligations to which he ought, like all others, to submit himself, published in Spanish, English and French, and of which he gave a receipt; and in spite of which neither he nor the shippers were willing to make any additions during the legal term, to the fraudulent manifest which had been presented at first, although they have since wished to say, with notorious falsity, that they endeavored to do so in time, and that they were not permitted."

I have heard nothing more of M. CALDERON since I sent him my note of the 30th ultimo.

My opinion is that he intends to keep silent until it shall be seen what course Congress will see fit to pursue. * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

PIERRE SOULÉ.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soulé, No. 27.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1854.

SIR: The communication of the 16th ult., embodying the views of yourself, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MASON, upon our embarrassing relations with Spain, has been received and submitted to the President. He has given to that document the deliberate consideration due alike to the importance of the subject therein discussed, and to the experience, wisdom and ability of those whose opinions and suggestions it contains. When he first entered upon the duties of his present station, he found our intercourse with Spain much disturbed by the Spanish authorities of Cuba. It has been his anxious desire and the object of his strenuous efforts to preserve peace and restore cordial good-will between that country and the United States. The source of our past difficulties with Spain and of our apprehension of future danger is disclosed in the report of yourself and associates. The measure therein presented—the purchase of Cuba—is probably the only one which would with certainty place the relations of the two countries on the basis of enduring friendship. While the island of Cuba remains a dependency of Spain, and the character of her rule over it is not changed—and a change for the better can hardly be anticipated—annoyance to our trade and difficulties between our citizens and the local authorities will be of frequent occurrence, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that a peace thus rendered precarious will remain long unbroken, unmarred by the transfer of Cuba to the United States on the honorable conditions you have been instructed to offer would be so important to her to us to them. It was hoped that you would find Her Catholic Majesty's Government disposed to receive and discuss, a proposition for that purpose. The President desires you to keep this important object of your mission in view, and to enter upon negotiations in relation to it whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. It is no longer, I believe, a secret in Spain that the United States wish to obtain the cession, and that you have authority to treat on the subject. The knowledge of these facts will be likely to elicit opinions in regard to that measure, not only from the Ministers of Her Catholic Majesty's Government, but from other influential individuals of the nation. The Cortes will soon assemble, and that subject will undoubtedly be discussed by the members of that body in their social circles, if it does not become a subject of public deliberation. By a free and friendly intercourse among official and influential men, you will be enabled to determine the proper course to be pursued in regard to opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba, should you find persons of position or influence disposed to converse on the subject, the considerations in favor of a cession are so many and so strong that those who can be brought to listen would very likely become converts to the measure. But should have reason to believe that the men in power are averse to entertaining such a proposition, that the offer of it would be offensive to the national pride of Spain, and that it would find no favor in any considerable class of the people, then it will be too evident that the time for opening or attempting to open such a negotiation has not arrived. It appears to the President, that nothing could be gained and something might be lost, by an attempt to push negotiations against such a general resistance. This view of the case is taken on the supposition that you should become convinced that such a proposition for the cession of Cuba would certainly be rejected.

The language of some part of the report might perhaps be so construed as to sustain the inference that you and your associates in the Conference were of opinion that the proposition should be made, though there should be no chance of its being entertained, and that it should be accomplished with the open declaration of a significant suggestion that the United States were determined to have the Island, and would obtain it by other means, if their present advances so advantageous, be refused by Spain—but other parts of the report repel this inference. The remark in that document that if Spain should refuse these proposals of the United States "the question will arise what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances," closely shows that it was intended by yourself and colleagues to recommend to the President to offer to Spain the alternative of cession or seizure. The conclusion that the members of the conference were against such an alternative proposition is also drawn from the following passage: "After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question: Does Cuba in possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union." The President concurs in this view of the subject, but to conclude that in the rejection of a proposition to cede, seizure should ensue, would be to assume that self-preservation necessitates the acquisition of Cuba by the United States—that Spain has refused, and will persist in refusing, our reclamations for injuries and wrongs inflicted, and that she will make no arrangement for our future security against the recurrence of similar injuries and wrongs. As to the first considerations, I will only remark that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would be unquestionably advantageous to Spain, and of the highest importance as a commercial measure of security. However gentle and noble suggestion may be to the feelings of the nation on the question of it, her failure would not, without a material change in the condition of the Island, involve imminent peril to the existence of our Government—nor should the contingency suggested in your report ever arise, there is no reason to doubt that the case will be promptly met by the deliberate judgment and decisive action of the American people. In addition to outrages and injuries, this Government have good grounds to complain of the course hitherto pursued by Spain, and should that course be persisted in, it would be justified in resorting to coercive means to obtain redress, but the aspect of this branch of the subject has, however, lately somewhat changed, the present Cabinet of Spain having indicated a more favorable disposition in regard to demands for satisfaction and indemnity, than that which preceded it. I do not attach much importance to the recent offer on the part of Spain, to institute a commission to settle all existing claims, such as now exists between the United States and Great Britain, because some of these claims are of such a character as self-respect would not permit us to submit to arbitrament in any form. You see, therefore, instructed to decline that offer. But as to the most aggravated, as well as the most recent case of outrage and injury—that of the *Black Warrior*—the door of adjustment can hardly be considered as closed. Although the late Minister of Foreign Relations rejected our demands in that case, the present Minister has clearly indicated a willingness to recede from the position of his predecessor. He asked for our views in writing, upon the reply which his Government had made to our demands, and accompanied his request with an assurance that he would take it into the most serious consideration, and act upon it. After refusal to comply with that request, this Government would not be in a situation to maintain that Spain persists in denying all satisfaction in the case of the *Black Warrior*. With his present lights upon the subject, the President's opinion as to the expediency of presenting to the Spanish Government the views contained in my dispatch to you of the 23d of June last, in answer to that reply, remain unchanged. It does not appear to him that the knowledge of these views can in any way injuriously affect the negotiations for the cession of Cuba. But, on the contrary, that cession will show to Spain the difficulties she will be exposed to by continuing to maintain the present state of things in that island, and ought to be a strong inducement for her to yield to the change proposed to be made. There is another point in regard to the case of the *Black Warrior*, alluded to in your conversation with her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations on the 20th of August last, upon which the President directs me to express his impressions. Should the Spanish Government propose to settle the case of the *Black Warrior*, he would not consider the removal of Gen. PREVOLA and the other Spanish officers who acted in that affair, as presenting an invincible obstacle in the way of adjusting that difficulty. When he directed me to communicate with you on the subject in March last, he assumed that the Spanish Government would feel it to be due to the United States, as well as to Spain, to manifest its displeasure towards its Cuban officials, so soon as it should become aware of their gross misconduct in that case. This reasonable expectation was clearly expressed to you in the dispatch of the 17th of March last, but he did not indicate in it any particular manner in which that displeasure should be manifested. In your note to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations, presenting the demand of your Government for satisfaction, you specified a particular mode in which her Catholic Majesty ought to exhibit her displeasure towards those offending officers, viz.: their dismission from office. As this would be a most emphatic manner of manifesting her displeasure at their conduct, this Government would have been well satisfied to have had it adopted, but the President does not wish you to assume the position that the case cannot now be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the United States, if by a change of circumstances that precise mode cannot be literally adopted. There are other conceivable modes of punishing the official persons who participated in that outrage besides removal from office, which the Government of the United States might honorably accept, if a full satisfaction for the outrage and ample indemnity for injuries and losses were made. The dismissal of the implicated officials at Havana would have been a very appropriate manner of manifesting the displeasure of their Government at such conduct, and would fully meet the President's expectation in this respect, but circumstances may so have changed that a strict compliance with the demand for this particular punishment has now become impossible. In that case, another manner of treating these wrong doers by the Government of Spain, appropriately selected, may be satisfactory to the United States. The Minister of Foreign Relations having, in apparent good faith, officially declared that PREVOLA, the Captain General, and ARGUELLES, the Intendente of the Customs, were not removed from their official positions at Havana for the purpose of evading or defeating any part of our claim for redress, the fact of their having been already removed ought not, therefore, in the opinion of the President, to be regarded as presenting an insurmountable obstacle to the adjustment of the case of the *Black Warrior*. Should there be others in office who participated in the outrage in that case, it is still expected they will be dismissed for that cause. Such treatment will be but a slight punishment for their offence, and will *have a salutary influence, it is hoped, upon their successors.* The removal of General PREVOLA and ARGUELLES, *on the assumption that it was not made with a view to embarrass the settlement of that case, does not deprive the Spanish Government* of the ability to manifest its displeasure *towards them, for the part they took in this aggravating wrong.* Should the Government of Spain recede from the grounds taken in Mr. CALDERON'S note to you of the 7th of May last, disapprove of the conduct of the authorities at Havana in the case of the *Black Warrior*, disavow their acts, show in any appropriate manner its displeasure towards them on that account, and offer full indemnity for the losses and injuries which our citizens sustained in that affair, you will entertain these propositions and signify the willingness of your Government to adjust the case on such terms. In that event you will be furnished with proper instructions to bring it to a close. The claim for compensation for damages for the arrest and detention of the *Black Warrior* are numerous, and their demands, some of them, are not properly sustained by proof, as Spain has not consented to indemnify them, they have not yet gone to the expense of preparing their respective claims for presentation. It is not expected that Spain will stop at the adjustment of the case of the *Black Warrior*. Our citizens have many other claims, originating from the conduct of her officials at Cuba which, in justice and honor, she is also bound to adjust. These must be pressed upon the attention of her Government, and they will also be prepared for presentation as soon as they can be after it is known that Spain is willing to adjust them. If the cession of Cuba has to be hopelessly abandoned for the present, another very important matter will come up for consideration. The United States have asked, and will most pertinaciously insist upon, some security against the future misconduct of the Spanish authorities at Cuba. Looking to the past, the reasonableness of this demand must be acknowledged by Spain. A compliance with it is but an act of justice to the United States, and of prudent precaution to herself. Giving Spain credit for the sincerity of her repeated and solemn assurances of an intention in all times past to respect the rights of this Government and the interests of our citizens, the failure of all her efforts to effect this object must convince her that there is some inherent defect in her present system of governing Cuba, and that its continuance will unavoidably lead to new difficulties. If Spain persists in maintaining her despotic administration over this dependency, situated so far beyond her immediate supervision, by vesting in her Captain-General powers which have been so often abused, it is incumbent upon her to provide for a direct appeal by the injured citizens of friendly powers to him for redress. There is no local public opinion to exercise a restraining influence over him in cases where foreigners are concerned, and no freedom of the press to expose and animadvert upon his misconduct. In regard to such foreigners, the present arrangement imposes no adequate responsibility upon this officer; and just causes of complaint will continually arise, as they have heretofore arisen, until some change is made in the present system. If the feelings of Spain towards this country are such as she professes—if she desires to perpetuate the relations of peace with the United States—she will yield to our just demands on this subject. Direct diplomatic intercourse by an agent of the United States with the Captain General of Cuba for the sole purpose of presenting grievances will not meet the exigencies of the case. The Captain General must be under an efficient responsibility to redress the wrongs to our citizens, communicated by his subordinates when brought to his notice. I have indicated what ought to be accomplished by such an arrangement. Should there be no hope of opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba, you will present to the Government of Spain the importance of some arrangement for future security in regard to our trade and intercourse with Cuba, and state to her the objects to be secured by it. If she proposes a willingness to make such an arrangement, a plan in detail will be forwarded to you for the purpose of being laid before her Government. In resuming negotiations with Spain, you will in a firm, but respectful manner, impress upon the ministry that it is the determination of the President to have all the matters in controversy between her and the United States speedily adjusted. He is desirous to have it done by negotiation, and would accordingly regret that a failure to reach the end he has in view in this peaceful way should devolve upon him the duty of recommending a resort to coercive measures to vindicate our national rights, and redress the wrongs of our citizens.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obt. servt.,

W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULÉ, Envoy, &c., &c.

SOUTH AMERICAN TREATY.

Special Dispatch of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The following is the text of the Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, negotiated some time since, and which, having been ratified by the Senate of the United States, has been sent out to Paraguay for exchange of ratifications. It has never before been published.

The President of the United States and His Excellency the Provincial Director of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship which so happily subsist between their respective States and countries, and convinced that the surest means of arriving at this result, is to take in concert all the measures requisite for facilitating and developing commercial relations, have resolved to determine by treaty the conditions of free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, and thus to remove the obstacles which have hitherto impeded this navigation.

With this object, they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States—ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and JOHN S. PENDLETON, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation;

And His Excellency, the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation—Doctor Don SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL, and Doctor Don JOSE BENJAMIN GOROSTIAGA, who after having communicated to each other full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, concedes the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to her, to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions expressed in this treaty, and to such regulations as have been established or may hereafter be established by the National authority of the Confederation.

ARTICLE II.

Consequently the said vessels shall be admitted to remain, load and unload in the places and ports of the Argentine Confederation, which are open for that purpose.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous to provide every facility for interior navigation, agrees to maintain buoys and marks pointing out the channels.

ARTICLE IV.

A uniform system shall be established by the competent national authority of the Confederation, for the collection of the General Custom duties, whole course of the waters which belong to the Confederation.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties, considering that the Island of Martin Garcia may, from its position, embarrass and impede the free navigation of the confluents of the River Plate, agree to use their influence to prevent the possession of the said island from being retained or held by any State of the River Plate or its confluents, which shall not have given its adhesion to the principle of their free navigation.

ARTICLE VI.

If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics or Provinces of the River Plate, or its confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay shall remain free to the merchant flags of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war—such as arms of all kinds, gunpowder, lead and cannon balls.

ARTICLE VII.

Power is expressly reserved to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Governments of Bolivia, Paraguay and the Oriental State of Uruguay, to become parties to the present treaty, in case they should be disposed to apply its principles to the parts of the Rivers Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay, over which they may respectively possess fluvial rights.

ARTICLE VIII.

The principal objects for which the Rivers Parana and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world, being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favor or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation which shall not equally extend to those of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The present treaty shall be ratified on the part of the Government of the United States within fifteen months from its date, and within two days by His Excellency the Provincial Director of the Argentine Confederation, who shall present it to the first Legislative Congress of the Confederation for its approbation. The ratification shall be exchanged at the Seat of Government of the Argentine Confederation within the term of eighteen months.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at San José de Flores on the 10th day of July of the year 1853.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
JOHN S. PENDLETON,
SALVADOR MARA DEL CARRIL,
JOSE BENJAMIN GAROSTIAGA.

The Brigadier Generalship—Know-Nothing Triumph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1855.

It is now believed that the Brigadier Generalship will, in due time, be conferred on JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Know-Nothings elected their ticket for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, by a large majority, at Alexandria to-day.

MAC.

The Last Outrage at Greytown.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The party of Americans who were arrested by the Greytown people on the San Juan River were not filibusters, as a correspondent of the New-York DAILY TIMES hints, but American citizens engaged in a lawful and peaceful enterprise. The commander of the party, JULIUS DE BRISSOT, Esq., is well known in New-York and New-Orleans as the commander of the Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer *El Dorado*.

Captain DE BRISSOT was bound to Ecuador, being largely interested in the Galipagos project, and selected the Costa Rica route as the shortest, and best, and his friends were gentlemen who were desirous of traveling in that country with an eye to a future location there. It is rumored that Mr. FARRES, our Consul at San Juan, who is at present in Washington City, has brought depositions sworn to by the most respectable people in that neighborhood, fully corroborating these statements. We know that Col. KINNEY and Mr. FARRES have conferred together on the state of affairs on the Musquito coast, and that no obstacle exists there to an immediate prosecution of the KINNEY enterprise, and the expedition is a fixed fact, and will soon start now that the wind is clear.

The citizens of Washington have presented Senator DAWSON with a silver salver, pitcher, and goblets, in testimony for their services in providing for the City Water Works.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., Massachusetts; DAVID A. NOBLE, Michigan, and CHARLES JAMES, of Wisconsin, were admitted Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court.

No. 9 Original Docket.—State of Florida *vs.* The State of Georgia.—On motion of the Attorney General, to intervene on behalf of the United States, Chief Justice TANEY delivered his opinion, granting leave to the Attorney General to adduce evidence, either written or otherwise, to examine witnesses, &c., to establish the boundary claimed by the United States.

No. 72.—MARY Lewis, administratrix, *vs.* Edward R. Hall, assignee, &c., on appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. Judge GRIER delivered the opinion, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 80.—John C. Hays, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Argument was concluded for the plaintiff in error.

No. 89.—W. D. Price, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Farmers' Bank of Virginia.—Cause was submitted on the record, and a printed argument by Hon. JOHN LATCHER for defendants.

The Election in New-Hampshire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, March 6.

An immense public gathering of the Know-Nothings was held at the City Hall last night. Hundreds who came to hear could not gain admittance to the Hall. The people are intensely excited in the present canvass. Addresses were made by JOHN P. HALE, JOHN T. SWIFT, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and DAVID CROSS, of Manchester. The Administration party were thoroughly shown up, and the Nebraska infamy exposed. The American party are very sanguine of success. Mr. MORRISON commences stumping to-night, at this place. The Know-Nothing Convention at Concord to-day promises to be large.

Anti-Administration Convention in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 6—2 P. M.

The People's Anti-Administration Convention is now in session here. The two largest Halls in the City are filled to overflowing, and several thousands of persons are in the streets. Hon. JOHN P. HALE is speaking in the Phœnix Hall. And Hon. GEORGE NEWHITE in the Depot Hall. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The meeting dissolved about 10 o'clock. Not less than 5,000 persons were present. Besides Messrs. HALE and NEWHITE, Ex-Governor CHASE, JONATHAN KIPPENDON, THOMAS M. EDWARDS, A. J. FLETCHER, EDWARD A. STEVENS and others addressed the meeting. So large a political gathering in the Capital of the Granite State has not been since the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The best feeling pervaded the immense assembly, and all appearances of the Administration are sanguine of a complete triumph at the election one week next.

Judge Loring's Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The Legislative Committee on Judge LORING'S case, were in session six hours to-day. THEODORE PARKER, for the petitioners, advocated the removal mainly on the ground of a violation of the moral law; also for violation of a law of the State, and for justifying such a violation. E. H. DANA, Jr., in an elaborate argument of four hours, contended that the power of removal by address was intended only for extreme cases, and had been exercised in one instance only in 70 years, and that from incompetency from old age. If exercised in this case by a party, another party of a different character might make this a precedent, and remove from office for no good reason. He doubted whether the removal would be proper, expedient or reasonable, and argued that it would impair the integrity of the Judiciary, and would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. WENDELL PHILLIPS closed the hearing for the petitioners, citing mainly the arguments used by him on a former occasion.

Defeat of the Know-Nothings at Oswego, New-York.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 6.

The election which took place here to-day was very exciting. The entire Know-Nothing vote was thrown for SAMUEL J. HOLLEY, the Soft-Shell candidate for Mayor. The Whig and foreign votes were thrown for LITTLEJOHN, who is elected by nearly five hundred majority. It is reported the Know-Nothings spent $3,000 with the hope of gaining the day. Continual fighting is going on over the city this evening.

Triumph of Know-Nothings at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, March 6.

The election in this City to-day has resulted in the triumph of the Know-Nothings over the People's ticket.

The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor has a majority of about 200 over his opponent.

The Know-Nothings are in high glee this evening at the result.

Defeat of the American Ticket in Newport, (Ky.)—Passage of the Free and State Bank Bills of Indiana, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 6.

The Municipal Election yesterday in Newport, Kentucky, resulted in the defeat of the American ticket.

The Indiana Legislature has passed the State Bank bill and the Free Bank bill over the Governor's veto, and they are now laws.

Know-Nothings in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 6

At the Town Elections, held throughout the State yesterday, the Know-Nothings appear to have fully sustained the ascendancy they acquired last Fall. Of the fifty towns heard from, they have carried at least forty.

Election at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 6.

LYMAN STEVENS, Democrat and Pennsist, has been elected Mayor by about 400 majority. The whole fusion ticket has been carried triumphantly. Six Fusionist Aldermen and Supervisors out of eight are elected. There is great rejoicing here this evening; bonfires are blazing, and processions with bands of music are parading through the streets. The town of Camillus has gone Whig.

Election at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Tuesday March 6.

C. J. HAYDEN, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, has been elected to day by over 100 majority. The Anti-Rights Aldermen were also elected. Five Hindoo and five anti-Hindoo Supervisors have probably been chosen. The towns of Brighton, Pittsford, and Bergen, went Whig.

Municipal Elections, &c.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 6.

HENRY H. FITZ, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Hamilton by about 400 majority. Three Whig and three Democratic Aldermen have been elected.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—In Norwich, Oxford and Sherburne, the entire Know-Nothing tickets were elected.

Detroit Municipal Election.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 6.

The election returns show that LEDYARD, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has a majority of about 600. The first, second, fifth and sixth wards elect Independent candidates for Aldermen. The Democrats elect their candidates for Aldermen in the other wards.

Municipal Election.

TROY, Tuesday, March 6.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Democrat and Anti-Know-Nothing, has been elected Mayor by about 200 majority, over SLOCUM, Whig. The Irish vote was unprecedentedly large.

Municipal Nominations.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 6.

At People's Caucus this evening, JOHN T. E. HAYWOOD was nominated for Mayor, by a vote of 479 against 466 for WILLIAM H. MILES.

The town elections throughout the State, so far as heard from, have resulted in favor of the Know-Nothings. In the city of Rochester they elected their Mayor, FREEMAN E. MORSE, and the entire City Council.

Disastrous Assault.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, March 6.

We were visited by a regular West India white squall last night. Chimneys were blown down, houses unroofed, &c. The car-house of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad was blown down, destroyed, and the engine injured. Everything in the shape of signs, boxes, &c., has been scattered in beautiful confusion.

MCCOY'S hotel, near the depot, took fire during the night, and sustained considerable damage. This morning the weather is clear, mild and Spring-like.

Mail Agent Shot.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 6.

The mail agent between Raleigh and Weldon, named MCGOWEN, was yesterday stabbed by three men for a trifling debt. During the melee MCGOWEN was shot by his assailants, and received no less than six balls in his head and body. When the train left he was supposed to be in a dying condition.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 6.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, which sailed for the coast of Africa last week, has been recalled from Hampton Roads, said to be unseaworthy. The crew will be transferred to the *Constellation*, which can be got ready for sea in ten days. The friends of the officers of the *Dolphin* have given up all hopes of her safety.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 6.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has arrived here with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday. They contain no news.

The weather had been in South Carolina cold beyond precedent. The average temperature during four mornings of last week was only 8° above zero, giving everything the appearance of mid-winter.

The Fire Record.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 6.

The Price Current publishes nearly a complete statement of the number of logs packed in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The whole has over 1,226,000, against 1,700,000 from same places last year—a deficiency, 451,000. The falling off in weight is estimated at 8 per cent., making the total deficiency equal to number to 550,000.

Fire in Brooklyn—Thirteen Arrested.

A fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning in a house in Manhattan-avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by Thomas MAHONEY, as a boarding and, notwithstanding the Fire Department having arrived with their usual promptness, the flames spread to the adjoining buildings, three of which, along with that in which the fire originated, were completely destroyed. The roof of a building belonging to and occupied by PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN was also consumed.

The following is a list of the losers so far as can be ascertained: THOMAS BROWN, owner of all the houses, except MCLAUGHLIN'S, loss $2,000—no insurance. PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, loss $1,500—insured. S. LANE, clothing store, dwelling, and also shoe store, loss $1,500—insured in New-York City Insurance Company. LAURA MCKENZIE, hardware store and dwelling, loss $2,000—fully insured in Rutger Insurance Company, New-York. THOMAS MARTIN, loss $1,000—fully insured in Hartford Insurance Company.

Shocking Murder in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 1.

ROBERT MC O'BLENIS, well known in this city for the general recklessness of his conduct, yesterday shot and killed BENJAMIN F. BRAND, a Deputy County Marshal, in the saw-mill of the Planter's House. The circumstances more immediately connected with the killing, will be found in the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, which is annexed. The act was committed about noon—O'BLENIS being there at that time with one or two companions, drinking. The deceased, as one of the witnesses testifies, being under the influence of liquor, came in and reproached O'BLENIS with having used some coarse language towards him. This brought on a reply, and a few hasty epithets, and a contest to fight passed between them. As BRAND was leaving, on the counter, O'BLENIS drew a revolver and commenced firing, continuing until four balls were discharged, all of them taking effect, one in BRAND'S head, another breaking his wrist, the third entering the arm near the shoulder, the fourth and fatal ball penetrated his side, and passing through the lungs, into which a piece of the rib was driven, and lodging in the back bone. The wounded man fell instantly, and was removed to an apartment to the left of the bar, and Drs. CORBYN and MARTHAMS summoned. A revolver pistol, which as an officer, and as all officers do, he was accustomed to carry, fell upon the floor, every barrel being found still charged when examined after the occurrence. Some of the witnesses examined testified that the pistol was drawn by BRAND simultaneously with the act of O'BLENIS, but the statement conflicts with that of EDWARD CARNS, the last witness called by the Coroner.

BRAND survived until 4 o'clock, and recovered consciousness before death, but, as a natural, except an occasional complaint about the pain of his wounds. The body was removed to the residence of his family, Dr. CORBYN first instituting an examination and preparing a statement for the Coroner's Jury. The inquest closed early at night, five witnesses being subpœnaed for examination.

The verdict announced was, that deceased, BENJAMIN F. BRAND, "came to his death by a pistol shot from the hands of RODERICK MC O'BLENIS."

Half an hour after the occurrence, County Marshal TIBBERHAM, to whom the deceased was brother-in-law, accompanied by Deputy Constable MOUNT, took O'BLENIS into custody, and went before Justice BUTLER of the Third Ward. BLENNERHASSETT and SHERRYS made application for his admission to bail. Mr. MCBRIDE, City Attorney, acting for the prosecution, resisting. After the evidence of a few witnesses was heard, the argument of council began and continued until 7½ o'clock at night, when an adjournment was moved until to-day, and O'BLENIS committed to jail until the hearing of the application is renewed.

ADDISON, THE INFERNAL MACHINE MAN.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Saturday, says that this unfortunate man, as the day approaches on which he is to expiate his terrible crime by the death penalty, evinces by his hasty remonstrances and absurd demeanor, that he begins to realize all the horrors of his condition. Remorse seems to be busy at work with his conscience.

The Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HARPER AND BROTHERS' NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. LXXXIII. Price 25 cents.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. By the Rev. J. W. DAWSON, A. M., F. G. S., Principal of M'Gill College, Montreal, Canada. With numerous Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA CRITICALLY EXAMINED. By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D. D., Lord Bishop of Natal. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

THE WORLD'S WORKSHOP; or, Where and How Wealth is Produced. By JOHN MILLS. Illustrated. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

THE LIFE OF JESUS, CRITICALLY EXAMINED. By DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS. Translated from the fourth and last German edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $2 50.

THE LIFE OF JESUS, FOR THE PEOPLE. By DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS. Translated from the author's revised edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $2 50.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. Vol. 3. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN THE TIME OF CALVIN. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. Vol. 2. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN EUROPE IN THE TIME OF CALVIN. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. Vol. 1. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. Sheep, $5 00.

HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. Sheep, $5 00.

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HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. Sheep, $5 00.

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MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK JOURNALISM, DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE X.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

REMOVALS.

COAL.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

Board Meeting in the City.

Election of Alderwomen Again.

Rock Blasting in the City.

From the Big Grande.

The Hieroglyphic Flag of the 31st inst.

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A Curious Case at the Mayor's Office.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855.

☞ Notice.—A liberal price will be given, for sets of the following Nos. of the New York Daily Times, if delivered at this Office immediately: 1851, September 8th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th.

☞ The Ten Governors had "Sam" before them last night, and the young man heard some things of himself, especially from Governor Dwight, that were not so flattering.

We give under the telegraphic head this morning a full copy of the important Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, negotiated some time since by our Ministers Schenck and Pendleton. This Convention, it will be remembered, was participated in by the Governments of England and France, and opens the navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay to the merchant flags of all nations.

The Senate Correspondence.

Our special correspondent at Washington gives us, this morning, some additional interesting extracts from the Senate correspondence, which we commend to our readers' attention. It will be seen from these letters, and those we published yesterday, that our cotemporaries, who pretended, some time since, to give a statement of the result and recommendations of the Ostend Convention, were entirely mistaken on that point.

The Bounty-Land Act.

Congress, at the recent Session, made provision, in the acceptable shape of land bounties, for the Soldiers of the War of 1812, and for all other Soldiers not heretofore provided for, and their widows and minor children, who were engaged in the war service of the country after our first revolutionary struggle. The measure is one which was respectfully urged upon the Representatives of the people by the late Convention, on the 8th January, at Washington, of the Veterans of 1812-15. It is one of proper justice and liberality, but not one of munificence or extravagance. We cannot possibly see it in the light of a great land job, nor attribute its passage, as some of our neighbors have done, to corruption or malign influences in high quarters. It is the first time, we believe, in the history of Federal legislation, that the voting of military bounties, for actual service in time of war, has been charged to such influences, or ascribed to prodigacy in the members of the National Legislature, who felt called upon to reward with that of which the Government has a superabundance, the defenders of the country against foreign invasion or Indian hostilities. The uncalled-for impeachment of motives in this case, is only equaled by the gross inconsistency of argument with which the objections to the policy of the Act are attempted to be supported. One of these is, that Congress should have voted free homes to the homeless—should have provided for emigrants from Foreign shores by a gratuity of quarter sections—instead of donating to the Soldiers of the late War warrants to enter the Public Lands, by way of reward for Public services. The Homestead principle, in other words, should not have been applied to our own citizens, who devoted their time and blood, and risked their lives in the defence of the country. The Homestead hobby, we doubt not, was originally designed for party capital or selfish influence in a very different direction, but it certainly does not follow either that Congress is corrupt, or the American Soldier unworthy, because these Lands have been, in part, appropriated after the manner of the bill under notice. On the contrary, there is every motive of reason and patriotism and native gratitude, why the Soldier, equally, at least, with the Emigrant, should be cared for. And there are superior reasons why the citizens of the Old Thirteen, tens of thousands of whom were among the first to volunteer in the Indian Wars and the War with Great Britain, should not be debarred participation in the distribution of the Public Lands in the West. Those States, in their sovereign capacity, have struggled for these twenty years, through their Representatives at Washington, for an equal and just share of the proceeds of these Lands, but with the exception of the indirect distribution of the Surplus Revenue in 1836, which was most grudgingly voted, they have not been able to reach this object. Every other honest Land measure, looking to a common equality among the States, has either been discouraged by Executive influence, or voted down by a combination between the new States, in which the unappropriated Public Domain is situated, and the demagogues from the Old Thirteen anxious to court their favor.

The present Act but partially rights this acknowledged injustice to the people of the old States. It was not intended, probably, to have this bearing, but we know that it was supported in part by the Whig Representatives from the State of New-York, because such is the practical effect of the measure; because it was the only Land Distribution bill they have had the opportunity of voting for with a reasonable chance of its final success. That the pleasure of giving it their support was doubled by the consideration of the immediate and worthy object of the bounty, should neither detract from their wisdom nor impeach their honesty.

Journalists' Club.

We publish, under our City head, an account of the organization of the New-York Journalists' Club—an Association or members of the City Press, which already numbers some fifty members, and has opened rooms on Broadway for purposes of social intercourse. The general objects of the organization are set forth in the plan of its operations. The want of a central place of resort for the use of persons attached to the Newspaper and Periodical Press, and the need of a Library of Reference in which free access may be had at any hour, were leading incentives to the formation of this body. The Club has been established under favorable auspices, and upon a basis which appears to be sound and practical. The nucleus of a Library is forming. Nearly every newspaper office in the City is represented, in the persons of editors, reporters or publishers; and correspondents of foreign journals are also among the number. It is proposed to unite in this Association all members of the Press who may be disposed to assist in the attainment of the ends aimed at. Such a system of operations as that which the body has adopted, if properly pursued, may render useful assistance to the Press. The effort to establish a permanent institution of this nature is worth notice—if for no other reason than that the general idea has not heretofore been developed in a manner so practical and promising. The Press will do wisely by lending it a helping hand.

The Chinese in California.

There is a paper called the *Oriental; or, Tung-Ngai Sau-Luk*, published weekly in San Francisco, of which part is in English and a part in the Chinese character. From several copies of it that lie before us we gather some facts of interest, and which conflict with the usually-reported statements in regard to the Chinese in California. The *Tung-Ngai*, &c., corrects the sentiments we had entertained as to the number of the children of the Flowery Land that have immigrated to California. Instead of the large numbers set down by the State Senate Committee and by Governor Bigler, it does not allow that the present Chinese population exceeds 40,000.

Almost all that have come—all, except a few from Shanghai—were from the province of Canton—hence they speak the same dialect, nurse old family quarrels, and maintain much closer intimacy with each other than might be expected. It is one of the original customs of the Chinese, when visiting a strange province, to establish for common quarters a sort of club-house, supported by voluntary contribution where they lodge and eat. This club, or *ui-kuu*, is an institution that they have brought with them to America. There are five such flourishing in San Francisco. Take a description of one of them, which will answer for all. It was furnished by one of their officers:

Their object is to improve the practices of their members, and to instruct them in principles of benevolence. They are somewhat like American churches! The buildings furnish beds, fuel, and water to guests who remain for but a short period; also a lodging place and medicines for the infirm, aged or sick. Means are bestowed upon such to enable them to return to China.

There are three agents employed by the Company; also a servant who sweeps the house.

The agents of the company are elected. At the election all the districts must have a voice. If no members from any one are present, they must be heard from. The agents must be men of tried honesty; and are required to furnish security before they enter upon their office. Their election is for the term of six months; of the expiration of which they must give notice, and call a new election. But if they be found faithful to their duties they are eligible to reelection.

Our company has never employed men to work in the mines for their own profit; nor have they ever purchased any slaves or used them here.

Except the buildings used by the Company, we have no other property. This has been purchased by the members; who have subscribed of their free will, some twenty, some fifteen, some ten dollars. A portion has been paid in; some will be paid when they are ready to return home. This is a perfectly voluntary matter; there has been no coercion used. Nor in any money required from the disabled, the sick, the aged, or from those making a second voyage to this country.

The objects to which the subscriptions to the Company have been devoted are as follows: 1. The purchase of ground and erection of the buildings used by us; 2. The salaries of agents and servants; 3. For fuel, water, candles, and oil; 4. To assist the sick to return; 5. For the bestowment of medicines; 6. For coffins and funeral expenses for the poor; 7. For the repairs of tombs; 8. Expenses of lawsuits; 9. Taxes upon our frame house at Sacramento; 10. Drayage, and other outlay, for passengers landing or departing by ships. The unpaid subscriptions amount to $35,000; the names of others who have not yet stated the amount they intend giving will be good for perhaps $6,700 more.

It has often been said that the members of these companies are slaves; but this they positively deny. Allowing, in addition, 2,000 for the number of Chinese women—who are never registered—and 1,000 for the number that have avoided these clubs, and the annexed table will show the immigration and present amount of the Chinese population of California:

Name.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Died.	Present.
Yeung-wo Co	16,900	2,500	400	14,000
Canton Co	9,400	1,300	300	6,800
Yan-wo Co	2,100	160	160	1,780
Sze-yap Co	16,650	3,700	300	9,200
3,450 of the Sze-yap separated, which are to be subtracted from their present and added to first column of the				
Ning-young Co	4,899	1,969	173	6,907
Total	48,949	8,929	1,333	38,687

Gov. Bigler has always been very hard in his messages upon the Celestials. They are not disposed to take it all without rejoinder. Before us lies a reply to His Excellency, prepared by the Chinese merchants, and hailing from the "Exchange." To the Governor's remark that they do not bring their families, they reply thus naively:

It is stated that "too large a number of the men of the Flowery Kingdom have emigrated to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the reasons for this that the wives and families of the better families of China have generally compressed feet; they live in the utmost privacy; they are unused to winds and waves; and it is exceedingly difficult to bring families upon distant journeys over great oceans. Yet a few have come—nor are they all. And further, there have been several injunctions warning the people of the Flowery Land not to come here; which have fostered doubts; nor have our hearts found peace in regard to bringing families. Suppose you say, "We will restrain only those who work in the mines. We would not forbid merchants." It is replied, that the merchandise imported by Chinese merchants chiefly depends upon Chinese consumption. If there be no Chinese miners allowed, what business can we have to do? The occupations are mutually dependent, like teeth and lip; neither can spare the other.

They hope they are not *all* bad men:

"Confucius" says: "Though a city had but ten houses, there must be some in it honest and true." Suppose then we can it declared that "the people of the Flowery land are altogether without good." we cannot but fear that the rulers do not exercise a liberal public spirit, and that they defer their own knowledge of right to an undue desire to please men.

To the charge that they do not understand our language, they reply:

But suppose villagers from every where emigrate, most of whom do not know your speech; and that pleasant friendships are formed with them as with your countrymen; that though the heart desires, the expression will not flow; that though the tooth be uncleaved, still the proper words are not uttered; ought either the one or the other soldier to take offence?

Californians have been in the habit of charging most of their petty rows to the Coolies, as here, the poor Sons of Erin must take the blame of every "shindy." But the merchants say:

We hope and pray that your honorable country would enact vigorous laws, by which these brothels and gambling places may be broken up; and thus worthless fellows will be compelled to follow some honorable employment; gamblers to change their calling; and *your policemen and petty officials also be deprived of opportunities of trickery and extortion.*

To the charge that they gather up of the wealth of the State, carry it away and leave nothing in its place, they respond indignantly.

It is said "that the Chinese go at once to the mines; that they have no other employment; that they come to this State only with the desire of obtaining wealth; and that having attained this object, they return home." * * * But from the commencement to the present time, the profits upon the imports to this State have not paid the shipping and other expenses; and many of us have brought various commodities, the whole sum of which we have lost. Must there be added to this the insults and ridicule of the little and the mean? Look at the mines. There openly they have planned, and in secret they have wrought us injury. They have destroyed life, and plundered property. Wagoners have extorted from us; boatmen vexed and done us violence. To these barbarities we dared not reply; we must submit to the degradation.

They plead that the Emperors have always treated foreigners equally as well as citizens. They thought they were promised a reciprocity of politeness.

But of late days your honorable people have established a new practice. They have come to the conclusion that we Chinese are the same as Indians and Negroes, and your courts will not allow us to bear witness. And yet these Indians *know nothing* about the relations of society—they know no mutual respect—they wear neither clothes nor shoes—they live in wild places and in caves. When we reflect upon the honorable position that China has maintained for many thousands of years—upon the wisdom transmitted by her philosophers—upon her array of civil and of military powers—upon the fame of her civilization—upon the wealth and the populousness of her possessions—upon the cordial tenderness with which successive dynasties of Emperors have treated strangers, deeming native or foreigner all as one; and then behold the people of other nations heap ridicule upon us as if we were the same as Indians—we ask, is it possible that this is in accordance with the will of Heaven?

This may make some smile, but it is modest, after all, and well said. They conclude with a reasonable request for a definite enactment as to their rights and privileges. They ask, that if they must be compelled to return, a definite date and regular method be appointed for it. They could not ask less certainly.

The Academy Affairs.

In our remarks on the Opera *emeute* yesterday the following supplemental notice was accidentally omitted. It was pasted on the doors of the Academy, but escaped our observation:

"Notice.—All just claims of persons who have been employed at the Academy of Music, will be duly recognized. A written notice will be sent to each person at his residence, stating where he will be paid, *as soon as possible*, to adjust the matter. By order of the Management. March 5, 1855."

The *artistes* of the establishment are greatly dissatisfied with this notice—firstly, because it bears no signature; secondly, because it communicates no address; thirdly, because the promise to pay "*as soon as possible*" is vague, indefinite, and unsatisfactory.

An informal meeting was held yesterday morning at the Academy. Signor Allegri informed the Company that he had received a communication from James Phalen, Esq., the President of the Stockholders. It was as follows:

New-York, March 6, 1855.

Mr. Allegri: *Sir*—I have read in this morning's papers, with no small chagrin, the painful statement contained in the resolutions passed yesterday, at a meeting of the *artistes* and employés at the Academy of Music, under the late management of Mr. Ole Bull.

I see that a new meeting has been called for this morning at 11 o'clock, to take into consideration the unfortunate situation of the poorer portion, whose loss of salary is a loss of great moment. Should you think it convenient yourselves—a judicious mode of relief, I would suggest, your uniting together, and giving a performance for the benefit of all concerned.

I would further suggest, that the salaries of the lowest class should be paid in full, while the balance should be divided equally among the higher artists.

If this should be the decision of the meeting this morning, it would give me great pleasure to put the Academy of Music, *free of rent*, at their disposal; and I will cheerfully take upon myself the additional expenses of the house.

JAMES PHALEN.

The entertainment so kindly suggested will take place, we understand, on Monday next.

From the Academy to the Superior Court is, under the present circumstances, a natural and easy transition.

An application was made yesterday to his Honor Judge Slosson for a warrant of attachment against Mr. Ole Bull. The applicants were Bertucca Maretzek and Francis Petrachis. They claimed the sum of three hundred dollars for singing and performing at the Academy of Music. The complainants stated that an attempt had been made by the Sheriff to serve Mr. Ole Bull with a summons to appear, but without success, as that gentleman had departed for parts unknown.

His Honor, after hearing the affidavit, which was of great length, granted the warrant of attachment as requested.

Here the matter rests at present, morally and legally. The public will, undoubtedly, look for an explanation from Mr. Ole Bull—the onus certainly rests with that gentleman, and we certainly think he should, as a public character, rid himself of it. We were promised a statement for to-day's paper from Mr. Ole Bull, but it has not yet come to hand. Mr. Maretzek, who is not only the Apollo, but *pro tem.* the Demosthenes of the Academy, is bursting with impatience to have some one "pitch into him"—rhetorically, of course. He is provided with an avalanche of (facts—being indeed, a perfect Gradgrind in the article) which like another Polyphemus, he will let slide on any one who has the kindness to traduce him.

Dramatic and Musical.

Broadway Theatre.—Miss Makean commenced a limited engagement here on Monday evening; appearing in the character of *Parthenia*. We have, on a previous occasion, referred to Miss Makean's interpretation of this, and need only add that time and study have improved the gracefulness and vigor of the performance.

Last evening, Miss Makean appeared as *Julia*, in the "Hunchback." It was, as a whole, a successful and elevating performance. We were, however, disappointed with the earlier scenes of the play; the light melodious mezzo vein of comedy is deficient in Miss Makean. An occasional provincial accent also marred some otherwise excellently expressed bursts of passion. Roundness of tone in the middle and highest register should be cultivated, and, of all things, the twang of provincialism avoided, *by every artist, male or female.* These defects were barely visible in the fourth and fifth acts, *where the sentiment of the play approaches the tragic.* By the judicious exercise of the lower tones of her voice, Miss Makean succeeded in impressing the audience with the painful earnestness of the unhappy *Julia*. Throughout, her reading was excellent; and, as on Monday evening, we had repeated occasions for noticing decided and most satisfactory advances in the purely artificial business of the stage.

We have seldom seen a piece better acted by a stock company. Mr. Chanfrau's *Master Walter* was a little too heavy for our liking, but effective enough. Mr. Gravenor's Modus was admirable. There are some characters this gentleman sustains with marked ability, and this is one of the number. Davidge made the most of the impossible fun with which the character of *Fathom* is afflicted; and last, but not least, Mrs. Abbott was a charming and excellent *Helen*. In every respect the play was thoroughly enjoyable.

Burton's Theatre.—A London piece called "Aggravating Sam" was produced here on Monday night, and met with partial success. There is scarcely any plot in this trifle, and the trait of character which it illustrates is too slight and unimportant for the attenuation of two acts. *Aggravating Sam*, (Mr. Jordan,) the hero, is a Cockney, with a strong predilection for setting people by the ears; he delights in aggravating every one. The particular object of this amiable passion in a *Mr. Popplewig*, (Burton,) a gentleman newly arrived from New-York. In the indiscretion of a long sea voyage, *Popplewig* makes love to a solitary spinster. He repents of his act the moment he lands. But the lady, who has not been unusually coy, respects the flirtation and claims *Popplewig* as her own. The latter runs away; the lady follows in pursuit *Aggravating Sam* crosses their paths, and succeeds in making them both amusingly angry. *Sam*, as a reward for his efforts, aggravates a pretty young lady into matrimony—and so on.

There is very little in the piece, but the acting of Mr. Burton's Company makes it amusing. The manager himself as *Popplewig* was inimitable—particularly in that part where he describes the manifold beauties that invest a plain spinster during the monotonous progress of a long voyage.

There was some applause, and some disapprobation expressed at the close of the performance.

Concert.—A Grand Complimentary Testimonial Concert will be given to James Neill, Esq., at Bleecker Buildings, to-night. The arrangements are under the direction of G. I. Muller, and the programme is social and pleasant.

Niblo's Garden.—A Concert of Sacred Music will be given here to-morrow evening.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

Albany, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

It was General Order day in the House, and the regular business proceeded with the accustomed regularity, save and except one small—very small—interruption.

It is becoming almost impossible to do a correspondent's labor without reaping more than the usual and legitimate fruits thereof, viz., many anathemas and few commendations. It need to be that when a correspondent was correct in his statements he was permitted to draw his own conclusions without invoking an outburst from every thin-skinned, sensitive, impregnable individual that might happen to be intrusted by a credulous constituency with a seat on the floor of the Assembly. But they take things differently under the latest rulings.

I had occasion yesterday to characterize in fitting terms the course which one of the representatives had pursued upon the reference of a bill relating to the Police Department. Of course there was immediately "a question of privilege," and the usual abuse of that question. The individual read from the Times a paragraph from my letter, and proceeded thereon, not to deny the assertions therein made, not to question the facts therein contained, but to justify his opposition to the bill, and to read from Mayor Wood's letter certain paragraphs which confirmed his opposition. He carefully avoided any denial of the statements made. I do not think it fitting I should cumber the columns of the Times with any more direct allusion to the remarks of the individual, especially as he embraced an opportunity when I was out of the Assembly to commence his display, and so far abused himself as to retail in his place a garbled and perverted account of a private conversation. Were I disposed to follow his example, I might probably show that the individual had admitted himself guilty of what I had charged him with—had boasted that in what he had done he had "tricked a trickster," and justified his trickery by a rehearsal of a precedent, and then made boast that he was actuated solely by a desire to defeat the measure, and "had got the bill where he'd kill it."

The Appraisal and Payment of Canal Damages.

Mr. Weed presented a bill to amend the existing Statutes relative to the appraisal and payment of Canal damages. It repeals section 9 of chapter 326 of the Laws of 1849, which requires the President of the Board of Appraisers to countersign warrants for the payment of damages. Section 31, article 2, title 9, chapter 8, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, is amended so as to read: "A transcript of every such entry signed by the Appraisers shall be recorded in the Clerk's Office of each County in which the premises appropriated shall in whole or in part be situated." Section 1, chapter 310, of the Laws of 1843, regulating purchases for the State, and taking vouchers therefor, is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. All purchases for the use of any department, office, or work of the Government, shall be for cash, and not on credit or time. Each voucher whether for a purchase, or for a service, or other charge, shall be filled up as the time it is taken; and in all cases where the payment is not made directly by the Treasurer or Governor, proof in some apt form shall be furnished on oath, that it was so filled up at the time it was taken, and that the money mentioned therein to have been paid, was in fact paid in cash, or by draft on some specified Bank. The Auditor, in all cases where moneys are paid from the Canal revenues, loans or fund, and the Comptroller, in all cases where payments are made from any other revenue or fund, shall from time to time prescribe rules, regulations and forms to secure the faithful observance of this section, and may in all cases, if they shall deem it necessary, require proof on oath of the payment of the money as aforesaid."

Frauds on the Canal Revenues.

Mr. Weed also presented the bill to prevent fraud on the Canal Revenues, by punishing deception in the entry of articles. It provides that whenever any articles shall be cleared as articles paying a lower rate of tolls than they are entitled to pay, or omitted altogether from the clearance, the boat upon which they are transported shall be forfeited to the State. Whenever any articles shall be falsely marked as articles of a character chargable with a less rate of tolls, and shall be thus cleared, they shall, before discovery, be forfeited to the State. The property thus seized and forfeited shall be sold at auction, and the proceeds accounted for and paid into the State Treasury, except one-third of the net proceeds after paying expenses, which shall be awarded to the person discovering such fraud. Any officer of the State, who shall know of any such frauds and shall not discover the same nor enforce the penalties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding three times the value of the property fraudulently concealed, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years. Neither the Canal Board nor the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall have power to remit any penalties incurred under this act, unless they are satisfied that said penalty was illegally imposed, and such remission be applied for, in writing and under oath, within twenty days after the penalties sought to be remitted are incurred.

This law is designed to prevent a system which has become largely practised among forwarders, of clearing articles as of inferior value—such as wheat for corn—in order to defraud the State out of the higher rate of tolls imposed upon the more valuable articles. It is estimated that full one-eighth of the articles carried are thus fraudulently cleared.

Keeping the Sabbath.

In the Senate, the Committee on Charitable Institutions, to which was referred the bill offered by Senator Harris, providing for the closing of the Canal locks and for the general observance of the Sabbath, reported the bill back for the consideration of the Senate, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That hereafter all official duties of Canal officers of this State shall cease on Sundays, between the hours of 12 o'clock on *Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.*

A Large Appropriation Wanted.

The President and Directors of the Institution for the Blind, had presented a petition asking for the appropriation of $20,000 to pay its outstanding liabilities, and that the future appropriation for each State pupil may be $150 per annum, beside the charge for clothing to be paid as heretofore, by the County from which the pupils are sent.

More Railroad Legislation.

By unanimous consent, Senator Chesebro' introduced an act to amend the act to provide for the construction of Railroads. It provides that

"Any person who shall fraudulently evade or attempt to evade, the payment of any toll or fare lawfully established by any Railroad Corporation, either by giving a false answer to the collector of the toll or fare, or by traveling beyond the point to which he may have paid his toll or fare, or by leaving the train without having paid the toll or fare established for the distance traveled or otherwise, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, in any County where such offence may have been committed, be punished by a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $20, for every such offence, together with the costs of prosecution, and to be confined in the County Jail until the above fine and costs are paid. And any person who shall not upon demand first pay such established toll or fare, shall not be entitled to be transported over said railroad; every railroad corporation shall be held to furnish reasonable accommodations for passengers with reference to their convenience and safety; and in every case of neglect to provide the same, any corporation so offending shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $20, to be recovered as above provided in this section.

Sam Manifesting Again.

When the order of motions and resolutions was reached this morning, Senator Goodwin submitted the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That for the perpetuity of our Republican institutions and the due observance of law and order, our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to give their influence for the enactment of such a law as shall extend the time of residence before naturalization, to 21 years, providing that none but citizens shall exercise the right of suffrage in a State or Territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Goodwin proposed to make this the special order at an early day, to which there was some objection, when it was finally arranged that it should be called up immediately after Executive Session on Wednesday, the 21st, with the understanding that we shall then have the new Senator on the floor in advocacy of the passage of his resolve. The tone and manner of the few remarks made by Senator Goodwin this morning, while urging the making the consideration of his resolve the special order for a day certain, impressed me most favorably. If he brings the same courteous bearing, the same decorous manner, the same simplicity and force of expression to the support of his resolution, I shall regret much to be absent on that occasion.

Extending Tax Collections.

Upon the urgent request of the authorities of the towns interested, Senator Robertson this morning secured the passage through the Senate of a bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the towns of Cortlandt and West Farms, in the County of Westchester, until the 1st of May.

The Tenure of Church Property

Was the special order in the Senate at 12 o'clock, Mr. Brooks having the floor. That gentleman made a lengthy speech in support of the bill, in denunciation of the Catholic religion, against the Jesuits, and generally against all who did not believe in his version of Sam's creed and follow Sam's instructions.

Senator Cagney replied in opposition, not so much to the bill as in review of the Jesuit and the Know-Nothing oaths, and a comparison of their requirements. The Committee reported progress on the bill, and its further consideration was made the special order for Thursday.

J. B. S.

Catlin, the Artist.

We understand that letters have lately been received from George Catlin, the Indian Portrait-painter. It will be remembered that Mr. Catlin was, several years since, very successful in London with his exhibition of pictured specimens of various remote Indian tribes. Mr. Catlin afterwards engaged in sundry speculations, that were far less fortunate.

The letters, which have of late been received, are from the head and tributary waters of the Amazon, whose strange and uncouth savage tribes have furnished Mr. Catlin with new subjects for his pictorial skill.

Mr. Catlin observes that, as civilization had not only reached, but overtaken and passed beyond his Pawnees, he was resolved to find some uncultured human beings, out of the reach of locomotives, on land or water.

He has, doubtless, succeeded in the South American wilderness, and we hope he will bring home a whole gallery of those unclad gentlemen so graphically described in the late reports of Lieutenants Herndon and Gibson.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Heavy Embezzlement of Diamonds.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Taylor, proprietor of an extensive loan and brokerage office in Chambers-street, appeared before Judge Connolly, and preferred a complaint against the noted Pliny White, who had been in his employ for the past six months in the capacity of clerk, and during that period had managed to abstract and embezzle several packages, containing diamonds, pearls, and other jewels, valued at some $4,000 or $5,000.

White was indicted but a few weeks ago for defrauding two merchants out of several thousand dollars, and is now under $40,000 bail awaiting trial. The man who now accuses White of embezzling his property recently became his bondsman for the sum of $11,000.

The officer was unable to find a trace of the missing diamonds last night, but will no doubt recover them to-day.

Excitement in Broadway—Street-Sweeping Machines.

Quite an excitement was created in Broadway, near Anthony-street, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of six or seven curious machines, evidently intended for street sweepers; though the mode of their operation was not quite apparent. A long cart, with a pendant tail, all boarded up and inclosed, except a vacancy for the brooms, was all that could be seen. The cart is on two wheels, of large dimensions, and drawn by one horse. The machines, it is understood, are to be put in operation at once, so that their virtues may be duly tested.

Missionaries for China.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, (Methodist) says that Rev. Otis Gibson and wife will sail from the port of New-York, on or about the 20th inst., for Fuh-Chau, China, to join the mission of the M. E. Church.

March Lovely.

The Spring has opened charmingly. Every day of March, thus far, has been warm and pleasant, and Summery. The only fear is that it will not last.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

Aside from the numerous complaints about the obstruction of sidewalks, dirty streets, &c., there were the following:

J. M. Carey, of No. 60 King-street, saw a grocery on Fourth-street, between First and Second-avenues, open on Sunday last and filled with drunken loafers, who were using vulgar language to the ladies going to and from church.

Fisher Sampson says that he was arrested on Monday last for burglary, he thinks by mistake for another man, and he hopes the Police will be careful in future, as his character is at stake.

George Kilheel, No. 430 Grand-street, says that Mr. McGroatsy, No. 439 Grand-street, sells at auction by night illegally, and George supposes also McG. has no auctioneer's commission.

Mrs. Mary March, of Water-street, says that her husband, Christian Louis March, late of the Fourth Artillery, and a gilder by trade, has deserted her. She wants the Mayor to fetch him up and do the fair thing.

An anonymous individual, who writes badly and spells worse, complains of a dance-house, situated on Bayard-street.

John Henderson, No. 1 Bowery, thinks it is not right for Lewis, No. 138 Chatham-street, Weston, No. 150 Chatham-street, and Thwaites, Chatham-square—all dagguerreian—should neither take the people's money for their faces on Sunday—which all of the said persons seem inclined to do.

C. C. Hook is opposed to the hay-carts obstructing the side-walks in Bowery, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

Geo. W. Gane says that when the police were present, and were requested so to do, they did not prevent the *tearing down and carrying off of a shanty* which was situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue.

An unknown individual breaks out as follows:

Mr. Mayor, I declare, 'tis a terrible shame
That with all the police of this wonderful town
One case at be spared, dear, dumb, blind or lame,
To attend to the people that pass up and down,
And see them peruse, each from corner and door,
Where the Jersey boats land their prominences stowed.

Cortland-street should,
My dear Wood,
Have the care
Of the Mayor
And a pair of police,
And the shape
Of each face
Shall raise for the Mayor!

Christopher Lake, No. 242 Hudson-street, owns James Hazen, No. 216 Greenwich-street, $24 for board, because of which James has kept possession of Christopher's trunk, tools and clothing. Christopher says that Hazen's act is illegal.

Mr. Martha Smith, No. 122 Stanton-street, says that Frederika Fee, a German girl, aged 11 years, left her mother's house on Tuesday 27, to go on an errand, since which time nothing has been heard of her. The girl was large of her age. Information of her may be had at the Mayor's office.

Vessel Ashore on Jersey Flats.

The bark *Ann*, from New-Orleans, while coming up to the City yesterday morning, went ashore on the Jersey Flats. The steam-tugs *Titan* and *Hector* were sent to her assistance. She will be obliged to discharge part of her cargo.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

United States District Court.—Adjourned.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 1452, 776, 1132, 114, 899, 1787, 1741 to 1748, 1747, 1749 to 1751.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 22, 13, 23, 21 to 24, 26 to 43.

Superior Court.—Nos. 921, 943, 58, 853, 68, 948, 946, 961 to 966, 967, 968, 961 to 964, 965, 967, 976, 973 to 975, 977, 976, 979, 983, 982, 982, 986 to 985.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Patent—Railroad Car.

Ross Winans vs. *The Harlem Railroad Co.* This cause, the trial of which has been postponed at various times for some months past, was commenced yesterday, before Judge Nelson and a jury. It is another of the heavy patent causes which occupy so much time in this Court, and is likely to continue for several weeks. The plaintiff sues to recover damages for an infringement upon a patent issued to him October 1, 1844, and subsequently extended for seven years from October 1, 1848, for the eight-wheeled car, which is so generally used upon the Railroads in our country; and the cause will accordingly be looked upon with interest by all connected with Railroads.

For the plaintiff, appeared Mr. Keller and Mr. Stebbins, and for the defendants Mr. Whiting, of Boston, Mr. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, and General Sandford, of this City. The cause was opened yesterday for the plaintiff by Mr. Keller, in a speech of about three hours' long, explaining to the Jury the peculiarity and advantages of the plaintiff's mode of construction. The patent was then offered in evidence. Objection to its reception was made by the defendants on the ground that the patentee had not complied with the terms of the statute which was passed to relieve the inconvenience occasioned by the burning of the Patent Office, as he had not re-recorded his patent until after this suit was brought. The defendants objected also to the admission of the drawing annexed to the specification, on the ground that it was entirely different from the terms of the specifications.

These questions were argued at some length by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Keller. Judge Betts decided that as to the drawing, it was a mixed question of law and of fact, which the Jury must pass upon, and that objection could not be taken at this stage of the cause; that the law which required that patents should be re-recorded only meant to declare that they should not be given in evidence, when offered, until after they were so on record; and that the fact that the patent was not re-recorded until after the suit was brought could not be a reason for dismissing the suit.

The patent was then offered in evidence and read, and the Court then adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Nothing was done in this Court yesterday. Something would, probably, have been done if the Sheriff had not blundered. As it was, an insufficient number of respectable citizens were summoned for the Grand Jury, and there was in consequence no quorum. To-day will set all things right. The Recorder's charge will be delivered in due season, and the business of the term will properly commence.

Weather and Navigation at St. Louis.

The following telegraphic dispatch was sent to Geo. Wallee, Esq., general Superintendent of the New-York Kansas League, &c., No. 119 Broadway:

St. Louis, March 5.

Steamer Sonora, (for Kansas, &c.,) leaves to-day—others follow. Weather mild—some rain.

N. Slater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 422 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered to this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10c. to 14c. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....2c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Brussels.....7c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7c. to 9c. per yard
Rest Ingrain.....5c. to 7c. per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

Astor House, Dec. 18, 1854.

Chas D. Deshler, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not charge the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with constant chills, fever, and fever and sore. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were a perfect cure, and do me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,

R. COLEMAN.

Mr. McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in the worst cases of Fever and Ague from the use of DESHLER'S PILLS. We most earnestly commend DESHLER'S remedy, not out of regard to Mr. Deshler, nor directly nor indirectly solicited by him, but solely to the suffering readers of the *Freeman*, whose pleasure it shall ever be to bring to the distressing and exhausting ravages of this disease."

Mr. R. L. Chapman, Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1854, says: "Your Pills are all you say in your advertisement in the Tribune."

Mr. Thos. P. Gassaway, Annapolis, Md., says: "The box of Pills I got before, I used with great success."

T. Beedle, Esq., Albany, N. Y., writes, Jan. 6, 1855: "Your medicine is giving great satisfaction in cases where it has been used, to my knowledge."

Sold by ROYD & PAUL, No. 129 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway; J. V. HUBBTON, Astor House, and corner Canal-st. and Broadway; WELLS & CO., No. 120 Franklin-st., New-York; GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by Agents in Washington, D. C. Depôt, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded superior medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the only safe with any powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to sell the above patent champion safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 189, 191, and 193 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—WE WILL offer this morning three cases of rich Plaid Silks at 62½ per yard; two do. do.; three do. do. Two cases French Ginghams 7-yard wide, at 12c. Rich Printed Barages from 12½ to 25c. Also, a large lot of Ribbons at 6½c. per yard. Cashmere Long Shawls; 200 do., square, of new designs; Linens and Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c. The above goods are 20 per cent. under their value.

R. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway corner Leonard-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 24th inst., in New-York, and the many compliments accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

RUBBER CRY BABIES—DRESSED IN THE LATEST

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Agents of the TIMES in BROOKLYN, at the Office, No. 128 Fulton-st., near Fulton-ferry.

AMERICAN VISITORS' ASSOCIATION will be held at the Office of the Secretary, No. 1 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, March 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Executive Committee.
C. E. KING, Secretary.

BY the Dissolution of the Co-partnership of THOMAS & CO., Bankers, the business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 1 Nassau-st.
THOMAS & CO.

BY the Dissolution of the Co-partnership of DE-FOREST & WARREN, the business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 1 Nassau-st.
ELEANOR R. WARREN.

BY the Dissolution of the Co-partnership of DE-FOREST & WARREN, the business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 1 Nassau-st.
ROBERT DE FOREST.

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JOHN WARREN.

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ELEANOR R. WARREN

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—The elegant house on West 23d-st., between Fifth-av. and Broadway, is very cheap.

FOR SALE—Elegant Dwelling, Lexington-av., No. 227, 22d and 23d-sts., with every modern improvement, and coach of the best workmanship in New-York.

FOR SALE—A small house in 21st-st., near 6th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $4,250. Terms easy. ——, AGENT.

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully situated in West 20th-st. Apply to J. P. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 256 6th-av. and 115 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house in 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply at No. 6 Union-square, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 20x100 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated No. 16 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall and Court-House. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with cemented water and gas throughout, painted in good style with every convenience, having marble mantels, and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons desiring to reside in the City, may consult their interest by calling at the above address, this up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of J. H. KITCHEN, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened to the width of sixty-six feet, the present width of Church-st., and will then be one of the great thoroughfares to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 115 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-storied high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 115 feet deep; the other is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 6 Chatham-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story house and four lots for sale, beautifully situate on 141st-st., near 8th-av., and McComb's Dam, the Depot, fishing place, &c. Cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to J. P. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 256 6th-av. and 115 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock. Also, a first-rate lot on 8th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., for sale cheap, if desired. Apply to FUGSLEY & LYNCH, Corner Broadway and 20th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn.—Two two-story, side and basement sub-cellar Stone houses, filled in with brick, hard finished, corniced, marble mantels and grates, cement fences, sliding doors, gas and fixtures; water not colored; situated in Stillman-st., easterly from the south side of Myrtle-av., and in a very pleasant, desirable neighborhood. Apply to FOSTER & LOPEZ, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises. To-day only.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 20x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated No. 16 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall and Court-House. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with cemented water and gas throughout, painted in good style with every convenience, having marble mantels and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons desiring to reside in the City, may consult their interest by calling at the above address, this up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of J. H. KITCHEN, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable three-story and basement brick dwelling, in one of the best locations in the village of Flushing, with the modern improvements and in complete order. The house is new, 26 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantels, gratings, cellars, 5 acres of land, including an excellent orchard. Also, 7 lots and 3 three-story houses, No. 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No. 24 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—With 50 acres of land. An elegant and finished brick house, with the best of materials and fitting in with taste, 14 miles from the New Brunswick depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A Bowling Alley in the grounds can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 69 Wall-st., up one flight.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome 3-story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements, corner of Grand-st., within 2 minutes' walk of the ferries, and first-rate order; stands No. — West 20th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of R. L. PENTZ, No. 162 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 218 West 21st-st., on the high ground between 6th and 7th-avs. It is 3 stories high, 27 feet 6 inches front, 50 feet deep, three stories stone fronted, three stories front, built in a superior manner, nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price $9,500. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 45 5th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement three-story brick house No. 248 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Park, with gas, marble mantels, range, heaters, speaking tubes and marble washstands, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The three-story and basement stone front brick dwelling, No. 20 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, near the Navy-Yard, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 22 Cumberland-st., next door to the above, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Both houses will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 45 Barclay-st., N. Y.

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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 2-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, Houses 20 by 40, with extension of 12 feet; Nos. 127 and 129 Fourth-st., Williamsburgh, within three blocks of the ferry. Will be sold on a low-price and easy terms, or will be rented low. Apply to C. S. ROB, No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 2-story basement high stoop brick houses, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Forty-fourth-st., built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant, in 42d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price $6,500 to $7,000, of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROSING, No. 78 6th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A brick House near 6th-av., four stories and cellar, with gas, bath, range, iron balcony, &c. Price $6,000, and terms very easy. Also, a brick House in 32d-st., a few doors from Broadway, with gas, bath, range, &c. Price $6,500. Apply at VANLIEW'S Land Office, No. 1,110 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first-class three-story brick store, No. 514 Grand-st., between Pitt and Manhattan-sts. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious situation unsurpassed. Can be seen every day. Apply at 67 Grand-st., P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALHOUN, No. 261 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot on 3d-st., next door to the corner of 4th-av. Also, the store and dwelling, four-story, No. 84 4th-av., now occupied as a food store—an excellent stand for a grocer. Apply at No. 126 West 21st-st. JOHN B. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot on north side of West 23d-st., No. 146, 25 feet front and rear by 90 feet deep, with three-story brick on rear and dwelling in front, with gas and Croton water all in complete order. Inquire on the premises, of PRATT & HILL.

HOUSES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two one-and-a-half Houses in Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, built in best manner, conditions to suit a purchaser; corner of Myrtle and Dorset-sts., 21 by 60 feet, lot 100 feet. Inquire of J. W. BRADING, No. 22 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On the 8th-av., west side, three very desirable first-class three-story stone houses, extra large. One with Stable attached, and one without. Apply or T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 12 Pine-st., main door, Bank or Commercial Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Several first-class houses located near the City Hall. One worth $13,000 will be sold for $10,000, and one worth $8,000 will be sold for $6,500, or good mortgage for five years at great bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement House, handsomely finished, in West 38th-st., No. 220, near the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. G. FERRIS, No. 246, 1st floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—On 125th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., a neat 21 story frame house, finished in white pine, with parlor, kitchen and 4 lots of ground. Title easy. Apply to H. H. RICE, Superior Court, City Hall.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with stable in rear, and two lots of ground situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 225 Amity-st., or of JAMES M. SMITH, No. 28 Sprout-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front house with stove, (cost $2,000,) in splendid order, three cars. Apply at FOOTHE & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and Hudson-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone front House, with all the modern conveniences, in 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Apply to H. SCHWERIN, No. 69 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two-story house and lot No. 4 Lee-pl., Brooklyn, with gas and water, for sale cheap. Apply to C. O'CONNOR, No. 99 Nassau-st.

HOUSE, CHARLE.—And four tons of ground for sale. Inquire between Rutherfurd and Chemung-sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4-story basement brown stone House, No. 27 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for sale cheap.

The house is 25 feet front by 57 feet 6 inches deep, and contains 10 rooms, with gas fixtures throughout, and is in complete order. The whole is supplied with every modern convenience, and is one of the most elegant and convenient houses in market. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Possession given. Apply to

THOMAS F. CHATFIELD,
No. 16 Greenwich-st.,
Or to CLARK & COMSTY, Real Estate Brokers,
No. 229 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Morrisania, on the Harlem River, in the village of Morrisania, 1 mile from the Bay, and 4 miles from the Harlem Bridge, with a fine view of the Harlem River, and 2 miles from the Sound, with a delightful drive to both places, containing 10 acres of land, with a new house, 2 stories high, 40 feet by 30, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and in complete order. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all filled with ice. Also, a new house built on an elevated position, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 60 acres of land free from rock, 7 of which is wood land, the balance in a high state of cultivation, with fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out-buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to

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BROOKLYN HOUSES.—Several choice houses, with Bertha lots, on Clinton-av. Also, on Carlton, Adelphi, Clermont and Gates-aves., or in short, in any part of Brooklyn. Good brick houses which will go down for $10,000 or $12,000, are offered for $8,000 or $9,000. Also, a large amount of money loaned for bond and mortgage by MILES & BETTS, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

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DANL. S. DARLING, No. 4 Gouverneur-st.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY AT WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two blocks of ground fronting on the River, North-st., North 9th-st., with the wharves and piers in front, suitable for ship yards, or lumber and storage yards. For terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Kent-av and Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Corner of Kent and Water-sts. Three lots with the river water rights on the corner of Corlaers Hook. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Kent-av and Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The two buildings and lot, fronting 25 feet on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., No. 210 West 13th-st., suitable for a store, dwelling and workshop. Also, the lease of a house and store on 6th-av. Apply at No. 275 6th-av. HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 15 lots in Central Park, with brick front dwelling thereon, and parts of 2 others, with brick front dwelling and store, on 8th-av., 2 doors north of 110th-st. The lease will not expire until May 1, 1856. The lots are rented at $1,000 per annum. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to H. SMITH, No. 1 Nassau-st., or on the premises, to T. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. 6 Wall-st.

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FOR SALE.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of a building near 199 Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H. CARROLL, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No. 187 Broadway, or No. 39 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated about 10 miles north of Stamford, or about 45 minutes' drive from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, containing 100 acres of land, under high state of cultivation, with a large and commodious house, and all necessary out-buildings, and other fruit trees, and a never-failing stream of water. Also, a farm of 60 acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description, and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold low if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 6 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and shade trees. There is a private grove of young oaks in the lawn with good bathing, boating and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $500. Forty acres more may be had, if desired. Apply to 235 6th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island Road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence with from 6 to 26 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites of from 1 to 5 acres. The City will build or exchange for City property, or 20 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply either to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; to C. E. TROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 116 Grand-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitestone, 15 miles from the City limits of New-Haven, with 15 to 14 acres of land, will be sold. The house is two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 30, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 13 rooms. There are two barns, icehouse, filled, large carriage-house. The scenery is very fine. For terms and particulars, apply to or address the owner, on the premises, or to WM. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the village of Stamford, only 50 minutes' walk of depot, a new 2-story and attic dwelling house with 8 rooms on first floor, and 9 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and stocked with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable house and half an acre attached; choice fruit-trees; house three years old, and convenient to the railroad depot at Stamford, Conn. To be sold

Apply to ELY B MUNGER, No. 221 Broadway

Also, several other places, ranging from 5 to 20 acres, and prices varying from $600 to $6,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 15 acres of land, 1 mile and a half from the depot. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has a piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. DUNN, Depot Master, Fort Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 262 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On Long Island, 20 miles from the City. Access to the City by steamboat or railroad. Location very healthy. House is a new modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water; about 20 acres cultivable and 10 acres of wood land. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 6 Lafayette-place.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and in complete order. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and other buildings. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 60 acres of land free from rock, 7 of which is wood land, the balance in a high state of cultivation, with fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out-buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to

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DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 200 feet on Fulton-st., and 100 feet deep each, to 10 feet back of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit purchasers. The property is very favorable for manufacturing purposes, building materials, yards, or any business requiring water front and dock room, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a rapid and rapidly improving part of the City. Terms easy. Apply to

DANL. S. DARLING, No. 4 Gouverneur-st.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY AT WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two blocks of ground fronting on the River, North-st., North 9th-st., with the wharves and piers in front, suitable for ship yards, or lumber and storage yards. For terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Kent-av and Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Corner of Kent and Water-sts. Three lots with the river water rights on the corner of Corlaers Hook. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Kent-av and Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The two buildings and lot, fronting 25 feet on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., No. 210 West 13th-st., suitable for a store, dwelling and workshop. Also, the lease of a house and store on 6th-av. Apply at No. 275 6th-av. HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 15 lots in Central Park, with brick front dwelling thereon, and parts of 2 others, with brick front dwelling and store, on 8th-av., 2 doors north of 110th-st. The lease will not expire until May 1, 1856. The lots are rented at $1,000 per annum. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to H. SMITH, No. 1 Nassau-st., or on the premises, to T. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. 6 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with stable in rear, and two lots of ground situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 225 Amity-st., or of JAMES M. SMITH, No. 28 Sprout-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with stable in rear, and two lots of ground situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 225 Amity-st., or of JAMES M. SMITH, No. 28 Sprout-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front house with stove, (cost $2,000,) in splendid order, three cars. Apply at FOOTHE & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and Hudson-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone front House, with all the modern conveniences, in 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Apply to H. SCHWERIN, No. 69 William-st.

HOUSE, CHARLE.—And four tons of ground for sale. Inquire between Rutherfurd and Chemung-sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4-story basement brown stone House, No. 27 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for sale cheap.

The house is 25 feet front by 57 feet 6 inches deep, and contains 10 rooms, with gas fixtures throughout, and is in complete order. The whole is sup

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER

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COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE REGULAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

THE ADMIRABLE AND FAVORITE

THE SPLENDID NEW

THE FIRST CLASS

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO

VIA PANAMA.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FOR WILMINGTON AND FAYETTEVILLE

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE

DIVIDENDS.

THE DIRECTORS

DIVIDEND NO.

DIVIDEND NO.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT STREET HOTEL,

HOTEL

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

ADJOURN SALES.

ADJOURN SALES.

BANK NOTICES.

FARO PLAYING CARDS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

RHODE ISLAND BANK COUNTERFEITS.

Additional Arrests—New Counterfeits.

Since the arrest of two men in the Second Ward, charged with passing counterfeit $3 notes on the Mercantile Bank, Rhode Island, Captain LEONARD has made two additional arrests. One of the accused parties gave his residence at No. 121 Eleventh-street, and subsequently Officers HERMAN and SIMMONS proceeded to the house, and found PEALER'S wife and his sister-in-law, secreted in a private room. On searching their persons one $3 bill, precisely similar to those found on the person of her husband, was found secreted in her pocket, while in various portions of her apartments were found a large number of small packages of dry goods, showing conclusively that the women had been employed in making small purchases and passing off their spurious money.

It was discovered yesterday that new counterfeit $20 notes on the Madison County Bank of Canaseraia, N. Y., have just been put into circulation. Below we give a full description of these forged issues:

[Vignette—a deer leaping a brook in the foreground; in background, a hill, bunker, hunter and dog.] (A.) 20. 20.

No. 142. STATE OF

XII. THE MADISON COUN- (Two females; one sitting TY BANK, with cake in hand, the

will pay Twenty Dollars other standing with sheaf to the bearer, on demand, with interest. of wheat on one arm, and a sickle in hand.

Canaseraia, Sept. 1852. a small globe, with a plow and harrow between them.]

VIGNETTE. NEW-YORK.

[Train of cars underway.]

E. E. WENDELL, Cash. E. LITCHFIELD, Prest.

Columbia College—Grounds to Rent.

The grounds around Columbia College are now in the market for the uses of commerce. The extension of Park-place through the Green will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and then the lots on the south side of the new street, which is sixty-five feet wide, will be ready for building. The range of the College is to let its lots on leases for three terms of twenty-one years each, at a stipulated general rent for the first term, and for the subsequent terms at a rent to be estimated at the then value of the land.

Arrest of Bowery Gamblers.

Yesterday morning, Officer PIERCE, of Squad "B," arrested four men, named GEORGE WOOLEY, alias WOODRUFF, JAMES REED, THOMAS MCCABE, and LOUIS EMERITE, charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 40 Bowery. They were taken before Judge OSBORNE at the Mayor's office, and each held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENTLEMEN: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever know to the world, and as it is the strongest desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION and SCROFULA, may obtain a true and permanent relief. I propose to allow to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, Centre-st., corner of BROADWAY, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the modus operandi of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose—believing as I do such a course on my part will do away with all prejudice on your, and to the means of so establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—Of a superior quality, warranted perfect in every respect, and free from stain or injury, comprising India crape and broche shawls, plain black *Gro de Rhine* silks, pure Irish linens, Scotch ginghams, English and domestic long cloths, Marseilles quilts, counterpanes and other white goods, still continue a great feature of the house of CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 361 Grand-street. The above goods bought at Auction at a nominal price, offer great inducements to housekeepers, from the fact of their being offered at a discount of 33 per cent. on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

☞ From the similarity in name with that of the Company in Wall-street, which has recently suspended business, the undersigned is compelled to announce that the "Reliance Mutual Insurance Company of *Philadelphia*, chartered in 1845, continues in successful operation, with an unimpaired *stock capital*; participating mutually with the stockholders in the profits, but being in no other respect a mutual company.

S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 96 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound, or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated unless the bone be destroyed. Here then is a cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ROBER WARNER & Co., No. 370 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations and advice, with charts and written descriptions of character given when desired. We have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiography, Hydropathy, and the Natural Sciences. FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Selection of Brooklyn City Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, the following salaries were voted to the officers of the city:

Mayor	$5,000
Comptroller	1,500
City Treasurer	2,500
Counsel to Corporation and Supplies	1,500
Street Commissioner	2,000
Auditor	1,200
Chief of Police	1,500
Collector of Taxes, Western District	2,000
Collector of Taxes, Eastern District	1,500
Police Justice	1,200
Justice of Peace, First District	1,500
Justice of Peace, Second District	1,500
Captains of Police	900
Assessors	900

Brooklyn Soap Houses.

From last week's report of the Brooklyn Soap House Association we learn that the whole number of families supplied now amounts to 1,304, comprising 6,039 individuals. Total amount of cash received $2,357 39.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, 5th inst., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Rector, WILLIAM, Esq., to Miss ANN E. FOSTER, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., after a short but severe illness, Anson Augustus Genet, wife of William Austin Morton, and eldest of the late William Wilkie, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 100 Madison-st.

In this City, on Monday, 5th inst., of scarlet fever, Mary Jane, aged 3 years, 9 months and 5 days, youngest child of Thomas F. and Jane Elizabeth Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 7th inst.

In this City, on Saturday, 3d inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNNING, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hall, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

In this City, on Saturday, 3d inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCLELLAN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hall, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

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The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hall, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

In this City, on Saturday, March 3, at the residence of the bride, JAMES L. ——, son of Alfred and Anna Robinson, of California, to Miss ——, daughter of ——, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Nativity, 21-st., on Wednesday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN DE BEVOISE, widow of the late James De Bevoise, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends, acquaintances and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Bedford-av. and Madison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on the morning of her father, Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D., No. 159 Smith-st., JANE SOPHIA TAPPAN COXHEAD, aged 20 years, 6 months and 19 days; after a distressing illness of 3 years and 7 months, which illness was attended with idiocy and insanity; the last 114 hours of which time she was unable to take into her stomach one morsel of food.

She will be taken to the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Freeman, pastor,) in Prince-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., where funeral services will be performed; and thence to the family lot, Greenwood, for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Yorkville, on Tuesday, 6th inst., ANNIE AMELIA ROBERTS, infant daughter of Thomas H. and Henrietta Borden, aged 1 year, 9 months and 26 days.

The remains will be taken to Long Branch on the 7th inst. for interment.

At Setauket, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 26, after a short illness, GEORGE W. FORDHAM, son of the late Caleb Fordham, in the 27th year of his age, formerly of this City.

At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, 6th inst., after a severe illness, ANNE J., wife of Arthur F. Hayes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 120 Commerce-st., at Newark, N. J.

At Bay Side, on Saturday, March 3, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES ——, son of Alfred and Anita Robinson, of California, aged 14 months and 15 days.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Nativity, 21-st., on Wednesday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst., of scarlet fever, after an illness of 5 days, Miss ELLEN M. STERLING, aged 21 years, daughter of Erastus Sterling Jr. of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, 5th inst., after a protracted illness, JULIA A., wife of Henry F. Vail, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, at the residence of her father, Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D., No. 159 Smith-st., JANE SOPHIA TAPPAN COXHEAD, aged 20 years, 6 months and 19 days; after a distressing illness of 3 years and 7 months, which illness was attended with idiocy and insanity; the last 114 hours of which time she was unable to take into her stomach one morsel of food.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116½	120	Penn. Coal Co.		92½
5,000 Virginia 6s	88	50	Cumb. Coal Co.		22
2,000 do.	88½		do.		22
5,000 do.	88½		do.		22
5,000 Missouri 6s	89½		do.		22
500 Louisiana 6s	85½	50	do.		22
1,000 California 7s	90	100	do.		22
5,000 Erie Sec. 1st M. 8s	93½	100	do.		22
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	93½	100	do.		22
1,000 do.	93½	100	do.		22
12,000 do.	93½	100	do.		22
10,000 do.	93½	50	Del. L. & West. R. R.		90
5,000 do.	93½	100	Erie Railroad		15½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Sds	92	200	do.		15½
5,000 do.	92½	200	do.		15½
5,000 do.	92½	200	do.		15½
10,000 do.	92½	200	do.		15½
15,000 do.	92½	200	do.		15½
5,000 do.	92½	100	do.		15½
5,000 do.	92½	100	do.		15½
5,000 do.	92½	100	do.		15½
5,000 Mich. Cen. R. R. 8s	90	100	do.		15½
5,000 N. York Cen. 7s	98	50	Harlem Railroad		22½
2,000 do.	98½	100	do.		22½
3,000 do.	98½	100	do.		22½
2,000 do.	98½	200	Reading Railroad		85½
5,000 do.	98½	100	do.		85½
1,000 Chi. & R. I. R. R. 8s	87½	100	do.		85½
14 Merchants' Bank	120	100	do.		85½
6 Bank of America	116½	100	do.		85½
20 Bank of Commerce	109	100	do.		85½
10 Ocean Bank	91	50	Hudson River R. R.		29
30 Am. Exchange Bank	105	100	do.		29
10 Metropolitan Bank	102	27	Michigan S. R. R.		70
17 Union Bank	97½	19	Panama Railroad		133
1 U. S. Trust Co.	102	50	do.		134½
5 Canton Co.	34½	50	Northern Ind. R. R.		8½
100 do.	34½	50	N. Ind. Construction		8½
100 do.	34½	50	Clev. O. & Chi. R. R.		32½
100 do.	34½	50	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		93
200 Nic. Trans Co. bonds	10½	100	do.		93
100 do.	10½	100	do.		93
100 do.	10½	5	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.		69
100 do.	10½				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 6s	93½	50	Cumb. Coal Co.		22½
5,000 do.	93½	100	do.		22½
10,000 Virginia 6s	89	100	do.		22½
5,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	93½	100	do.		22½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	92½	100	do.		Blank
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	98	100	do.		22½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 8s	98½	100	do.		22½
10 Canton Company	34½	100	do.		22½
50 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	99	100	do.		22½
200 Erie Railroad	15½	100	Ill. Cent'l R. R.		91½
100 do.	15½	100	do.		91½
100 do.	15½	100	do.		91½
6 do.	15½	50	Harl. Riv. R. R.		29½
100 do.	15½	50	Mich. South. R. R.		70
200 do.	15½	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		93

Tuesday, March 6—P. M.

The engagements of Gold to go by the *Baltic* to-morrow exceed $900,000. The rates of Foreign Exchange to-day were firm, and a large business was done in Sterling at 109¾ ₱ cent., and in France at 5.12½@5.13¾. Some Southern drawn bills, Bank endorsement, were done on London at 109¾, and Paris 5.16@5.13¾. The supply of Exchange was in control of comparatively few parties, and the outside terms were had on most of the business done for this packet. The Bank Statement is considered favorable to continued ease in Money, and confidence is felt in a steady movement in the rates of interest throughout the present month. It is seldom that we have to record, simultaneously, cheap money and dear Exchange, together with large shipments of Coin to Europe. The reason is found in the altered condition of the Bank movement as contrasted with this time last year, when the aggregate Loans and Discounts were $94,537,000, on a specie reserve of only $10,549,000. The contrast in the leading commercial Banks of large capital is interesting:

	MARCH 3, 1855.		MARCH 4, 1854.	
	Loans.	Specie.	Loans.	Specie.
Commerce	$8,106,000	$1,451,000	$6,049,000	$721,000
Am. Exchange	4,327,000	1,430,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
America	4,167,000	1,220,000	3,070,000	820,000
Manhattan	3,091,000	1,250,000	4,160,000	942,000
State	2,220,000	620,000	4,021,000	407,000
New-York	3,115,000	772,000	3,000,000	670,000
Republic	3,074,000	677,000	3,000,000	600,000
Manhattan	4,578,000	680,000	4,174,000	884,000
Mechanics'	3,918,000	910,000	4,321,000	891,000
Metropolitan	4,422,000	962,000	3,944,000	836,000
Union	2,946,000	813,000	3,700,000	921,000
Phœnix	2,591,000	602,000	2,700,000	600,000
Continental	2,922,000	691,000	3,147,000	736,000
20 Banks	$60,260,000	$11,661,000	$61,225,000	$7,662,000
20 Banks	59,013,000	4,560,000	62,196,000	9,257,000
Total	$99,286,000	$16,231,000	$94,577,000	$16,949,000

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $446,051, against $114,626 received; reducing the regular balance to $4,250,742.

The Stock Market was generally firm to-day, with stiffer rates for some of the leading State and Railway Bonds, but not materially different from Monday in the ruling prices on the Share list. The business done in the former amounted to $150,000, including Erie New Bonds at 84¼ and Illinois Central at 75½ ₱ cent., an advance in both cases of ¼@½ ₱ cent. Erie Shares closed at 46¼ and Reading 79½. There was something of a pause in the latter after the heavy sales and rapid rise of Saturday and Monday. Missouri State Stock recovered to 93 ₱ cent., and Virginias steady at 95½@⅞. The other State Stocks, and Federal Loans—the latter not now purchased by the Treasury Department, the offer of the Secretary having expired by limitation on the 26th ultimo—are thus quoted in the circulars for the *Baltic* of CAMMANN & Co. and MARIN & KANE.

U. States, 1867-'8	117	Pennsylvania 5's, old	93½
U. States, 1868	110½	Illinois	92
U. States, 1864	106	Georgian	90
N. York, new Loan	104	North Carolinas	90
N. York, 5's, 1867	113	Indiana 5's	93½
N. York 5's, 1865	104	Louisianas	85
Ohios	107½	Californias	96
Kentuckys	100	N. Y. City 5's	90
Virginias	95½	Philadelphia 5's	93
Tennessees	93	San Francisco 10's	103
Missouris	93	Baltimore 6's	95½

We add a few of the leading quotations for Railways:

Erie First Mortgage	111	Hudson First Mort.	103
Erie Thirds	91	Hudson Convertible	74
Erie New	84½	Panama Convertible	130½
Erie Shares	46½	Panama Shares	109
N. Y. Central 6's	99	Cleveland and C. 6's	103
N. Y. Central 7's	99½	Delaware and Hudson	116
N. Y. Central Shares	99	New-Jersey Railroad	134
Illinois Mortgage	75½	Reading	79½

One of the lost or stolen boxes of Gold by the previous California steamer on the Nicaragua route has been recovered—found in the coal bunk of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, on the Pacific side.

The European circular of T. J. STEWART & Co., Cotton Brokers, to go by the *Baltic*, reports:

Receipts of crop at all ports, bales	1,566,000
Against receipts to date last year, bales	1,676,000
Exports to Europe, bales	1,166,000
Against same last year, bales	870,000
Stocks on hand, bales	622,000
Against same last year, bales	736,000

In our last, (with the circular,) we stated we hoped we had omitted to write of low water at Mobile. Since that date, the weather has been clear and unseasonably cold, and the water keeps gradually falling. Nothing has been done to place the Alabama River in fair boating order for light draught boats. Both Huntingdon and Warrior have slightly risen, since, and let out a few hundred bales of cotton, but we cannot yet report a free navigation, as the telegraphic advices to the 26th inst. noted a deficit of 600,000 bales there. The Chattahoochie is still rather low, and also the tributaries of the Mississippi. The receipts by our tables, by mail advices, are now 211,000 bales below last year, and 280,000 below those of the previous year. The stock in all the shipping ports is 220,000 below last year, while the export to Great Britain exceeds last year 221,000 bales, which gives the appearance of too much for one point, and, in the absence of peace prospects, lower prices must eventuate therefrom.

The Bull and Bear contest on the securities and land schems of the Illinois Central Road is not yet given over. It is a war of the pamphleteers, for the most part—the reports and representations of the Company and their special commissioners to Illinois, against the reviews and opinions, prepared by their legal adjuncts, of the party opposed to a rise in their various bonds and shares. The question is one about which we have had no particular feeling; though it is difficult, we find, to advance a suggestion or express a doubt, about this or any other leading Railroad property, without being subject to some such imputation. We have uniformly treated the land feature of the Illinois Road as problematical. We have not doubted that this, like other Northwestern Roads, without land jobs to help them, may be rendered profitable by a fair and economically managed traffic; nor have we given credence to the suggestions of doubt on the validity of its mortgages or the remote possibility of pleas of usury. We therefore feel entirely free to give place to discussion by parties interested, as well as to add that there is something of extravagance on both sides. As evidence that the latter is not confined to the opponents of the scheme, we copy the following paragraph, which appeared in the money columns of two of our contemporaries a few days ago:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at Chicago on the 31st March next. From a statement made by the Land Department of this Corporation we learn that the entire sales of lands have been, in round numbers, 160,000 acres for an aggregate amount of $800,000, of which $300,000 was paid in cash. The interest lands sold at an average of about $9 per acre, and the lands under the mortgage at an average of a little above $10 per acre. *At these prices the remaining lands of the Company would sell for $20,000,000, but are auctioning at great sacrifice estimates them to be worth $12,000,000.* There are remaining about 130,000 acres of land not included in the mortgage, and subject to be sold for the payment of interest. Very few of the lands sold are on the line of the road. The law of Illinois prohibiting the Company from laying out towns having been repealed, some locations have been decided upon, and the applications for town lots are already very numerous.

The lands of the Illinois Company, 2,595,000 acres, on a line of 700 miles, are laid off in alternate sections, the Government reserving a corresponding number of sections within six miles, which are open to entry at $2 50 the acre, and within fifteen miles, at $1 25 the acre; making the total value, when the whole of the lands are taken up, about $8,000,000. The entries can be made in Cash, or payable in Land Warrants, a new creation of which to the extent of nearly two hundred millions of acres, has just been made by Congress, and the Warrants will soon be on the market at prices far below the Government value of the lands. It is in view of these and other (local) facts, that we respectfully urge that the Illinois Central must be made a good work of itself, and the traffic and management to this end secured, before the doubts now expressed about its Bonds can be so far removed as to silence opposition. On the other hand, the Bears, so called, who are selling for a decline, will probably make slow progress, while the Bonds continue in favor in two such markets as London and New-York. This favor is not likely to be lost so much by free discussion, as by the continued putting forth the Land Scheme of the Road as the main feature in its securities.

Travelers to California, we are requested to say, will be glad to learn that a considerable reduction in the price of passage to San Francisco has been made on the Nicaragua line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Wednesday, March 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Illinois Central Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A pamphlet of thirty odd pages has just appeared in Wall-street, entitled a "Review of the Recent Publications upon the subject of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, with legal opinions concerning their Charter and Securities, as affecting their condition and prospects." The Review itself is from the pen of F. H. UPTON, Esq., as Attorney of this City, and concludes with a summary of his legal conclusions on the whole subject. To this succeeds a second legal opinion, in form, from E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., endorsed by Judge WILLIAM KENT.

The motive to the publication of these documents will doubtless be charged, as in the case of the recent pamphlet of Mr. J. K. INGERSOLL, to speculation for a future decline in the Securities of the Illinois Company, by impairing the confidence in their validity or basis of credit, and by deterring other parties disposed to deal in the Funded Debt of the prominent Roads of the country, from having to do with the Bonds of this Company. The charge may be well grounded. Nay, it may be taken for granted that it is so; and if the attack were entirely anonymous, this should induce a proper degree of caution on the part of the public, in considering—and even in reading—the opinions thus put forth. But, Sir, as you have heretofore reviewed similar publications to the present, one on behalf of the Company by Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, the other on the opposite side by Mr. INGERSOLL, it is hoped that you will not be disposed to exclude the following extracts, on proper compensation to your publishers for the space they may occupy on your Financial page. The object is to place the argument in part, and the legal conclusions in full, as fairly before the public as the reports of the Company and their various programmes for new loans are usually, and with much more pains, spread to the money world.

The review by Mr. UPTON of the Land Scheme of the Company and the two mortgages, for which it is held to be a good security by the projectors and advocates of the Road, is submitted, in all confidence by his friends, in pamphlet form, but as this part of the subject has before been referred to in your columns—and the pamphlet is, or soon will be, accessible to such of your City readers as desire to read a careful and not disrespectful examination of the Scheme, and value and extent of its security—the present purpose is to give only so much of the review as relates to the recently broached point of the taint and pleas of USURY, together with the strictly professional opinions of the writer and his colleagues, Messrs. STOUGHTON and KENT.

Respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

MR. F. H. UPTON ON THE USURY POINT.

In connection with this last issue of Bonds, $3,000,000, payable in 1890, netting $2,100,000, or 70 per cent. in Cash, based on 345,000 acres land, and bearing 7 per cent. interest,) a most unfortunate subject of discussion has been started, which on every account, it would have been wiser to have left undisturbed. I mean that of our Usury laws as affecting the validity of the securities of this Company. The probability of no odious defence being ever resorted to to defeat the honest obligations of the Company, however deeply usurious may have been the terms upon which they have been contracted, could scarcely have suggested itself to the mind of any one who was not actuated by sinister motives for the accomplishment of selfish ends. Inasmuch, however, as it must be admitted to be possible, that the Usury laws may be heretofore invoked by some one, for the purpose, perhaps, of preventing an undue advantage which may be gained by a creditor whose claim happened to be prior in maturity—it is wise to consider the subject, candidly and dispassionately.

In the first place, then, it is undeniable that the Bonds of the Company, so far as they have been sold by the Company at a discount, (the Bonds themselves bearing the lawful rate of interest on their face,) are tainted with usury and are void under the laws of New-York. I presume this to have been the case with most of the Bonds issued—certainly the last issues of $1,000,000—were publicly offered at a discount of 20 per cent., and are said to have been taken at that rate. In the next place, the contracts being made in New-York and to be executed in the same, by the laws of New-York and by no other laws, Notes or Bonds of this issue or any place where suit may be brought upon the Bonds, and in any manner applicable to the contracts, in determining the question of their validity, as adjusted by the lawful rate of interest. It follows, therefore, that a loss of Bonds, already issued, or contracted to sell their Bonds at a discount, notwithstanding the fact that this Corporation was granted by the Act of the Legislature of Illinois, is quite inoperative upon the contracts made in this State.

In 1850 the Legislature of New-York passed an act prohibiting Corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action. It would seem to the professionally-educated mind, that this most just and judicious enactment afforded a full answer to the objections which have been stated—and as any one having correct feelings and principles on this subject, would naturally most ardently desire to have so disagreeable a subject thus summarily disposed of, it is, of course, with much reluctance and ill will that he lends an ear to anything which can be said by way of convincing him that the statute in question is quite ineffectual. It is, nevertheless, so. The law does not pretend to repeal the usury statute of 1837—as affecting the contracts of Corporations. It simply prohibits corporations themselves from availing themselves of the defence of usury in actions against them. The law could not, constitutionally, have exempted the prior existing contracts of corporations from the effects which had been imposed by the statute of 1837; all that it could do, as to such contracts, was, to control the remedy upon them, by providing that the defence should not be interposed in an action in any court of justice. It was perfectly competent for the Legislature to have gone further, and provided that, *thereafter*, the contracts themselves, of corporations, should be exempt from the penalties of the usury statute—unfortunately, it did not do so—and the reason why it did not, was, that the law, as is too often the case, was passed for a particular and not a general purpose. It was passed to do all that constitutionally could be done, to sustain the credit of a corporation whose obligations unviously contracted, were then everlasting. Unfortunately too, the law went no further than simply to prohibit the corporation itself from interposing the defence of usury. This would be quite sufficient were it not for the fact, that under the law of 1837, a usurious contract may be defeated by any one having an interest to do so, as well as by the debtor himself. For instance—I have a claim against a corporation, posterior in maturity to the claim of another—his claim is tainted with usury, and is void under our laws. I can establish this by the most irrefragable proof. He is prosecuting his claim to judgment, and if he succeed, will greatly injure, if not altogether destroy, my security, and deprive me of the means of obtaining payment, when my claim falls due. The Corporation cannot interpose the defence of usury in the action—but I may, under the law, arrest his proceedings. At my instance, and upon due proof, the Court will restrain the prosecution of his action by injunction—and will order his claim to be surrendered and cancelled. The law allows this course to me—it requires it of the Court. Now, this being so, it will be seen at once, that however improbable it may be that the bonds of this Company will ever be called in question in our Courts for their usurious inception, it is nevertheless far from impossible—and such a state of things might very reasonably be imagined, as would occasion just cause for apprehension that such a course might be taken. It is better to guard against the possibility of its occurrence, than complacently and superstitiously to declare that the present law affords sufficient protection. I am aware of the great difficulty of persuading the Legislature to meddle with our odiously severe statute of usury—nevertheless, the attempt ought to be made, and that, speedily, to obtain the passage of an act prohibiting proceedings in our courts, of any nature, by any one, in defeat or delay of the recovery of claims against corporations, or claims upon obligations contracted by corporations on the ground of usury. Such a legislative provision would meet the difficulty thoroughly. To deny that there is any possibility of difficulty under the existing law, is neither wise nor honest.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT BY THE REVIEWER.

I will briefly recapitulate the conclusions to which my examination has carried me, and which are deducible from what I have written.

First—I entertain no doubt of the perfect validity of the Charter of Incorporation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the legal organization of the Company under the charter.

Second—I have no doubt that the Company acquired a legal title from the State of Illinois to the lands granted to that State by Congress, to aid in the construction of the road.

Third—Although the grant was expressed to have been made *to aid* in the construction, I have no doubt of the legal right of the Company under its charter, to avail of the lands, *not as an auxiliary*, but as the *sole instrument* in effecting the construction.

Fourth—As matter of *fact*, this was done, and in the following manner: It was estimated that $17,000,000 would construct, complete and equip the road. Bonds were issued to this amount, payable in 1875, with 7 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually. To secure these bonds, the Company executed a mortgage to trustees upon the roadway granted, and real estate upon it, and 2,000,000 acres of the land—2,595,000 acres constituting the entire grant. 350,000 acres of the remaining 595,000 acres were set apart, and appropriated to secure the payment of the interest upon the $17,000,000 of bonds, and to the same purposes are appropriated the accompanying upon 25,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company. The security for the principal of the bonds—being the 2,000,000 acres of land—the average price of a little over $9 per acre is set upon the lands by the terms of the mortgage, or $18,150,000 for the whole—and it is stipulated by the mortgage, that no portion of them shall be sold for less than the prices named, and that they shall not be sold, except for cash or bonds of the Company.

Fifth—There is no doubt of the fact, that *nothing but real estate* is included in the conveyance by mortgage, to secure the $17,000,000 bonds. The mortgage does not profess to convey the chartered rights, the equipments, the motive-power, and the rolling stock—all this is excluded from the mortgage—except that the trustees are clothed with a power, in the event of default, of entering into the possession of the property not mortgaged, and disposing of that, in like manner as if it had been.

Sixth—The power of sale given to the Trustees of the property not mortgaged, does not create a lien upon it in favor of the bondholders; notwithstanding that power of sale, this property may, undoubtedly, be taken to satisfy any claim against the Company, upon which judgment can be recovered, prior to an entry into possession of it by the Trustees, after such a default as would entitle them so to enter.

Seventh—The amended charter of the company, so far as it allows the lands of the company included in the 2,000,000 acres mortgaged, to be released of upon credit, is void, because it inquires the obligation of the contract previously entered into with the bondholders, by their trustees, to dispose of them for cash only. In legal intendment, a contract of sale is a sale where possession is to be taken upon the execution of the contract, where notes are given for the purchase money, and a deed is to be given upon payment of the notes.

Eighth—The lands cannot lawfully be sold for any less prices than those fixed in the mortgage. The mode suggested of avoiding this stipulation by selling at the price fixed, on credit, taking notes for the purchase money, and then taking off 30 per cent. from the notes, for cash, would be a palpable evasion of the terms of the contract, and is probably a mere suggestion.

Ninth—No price being fixed to the 250,000 acres set apart by the mortgage to secure the payment of the interest on the bonds—the Company has a strict legal right to sell these lands at what price they please—and therefore, charging the sales made to preemption claimants under the obligations of the charter, at $2 50 per acre, to this 250,000 acres was not an unlawful violation of the contract; but in view of the fact that no mention was made of any incumbrance of preemption claimants upon any portion of 350,000 acres, when they were set apart by the mortgage, to secure the payment of interest, it was not believed that, towards the bondholders, to deduct these preemption lands from these securities, when the Company had 345,000 acres of unappropriated lands from which they might have deducted them.

Tenth—The $17,000,000 estimated, having proved inadequate to complete the construction and equipment of the roads—the bonds of the Company have been issued for $3,000,000 more—for which the Company, by negotiation, has received $2,100,000. The are payable Sept. 1, 1900—with 7 per cent. interest, per annum, payable semi-annually—and it is supposed that this amount will be sufficient to complete all but about eighty miles of the road. This second issue of bonds is secured by mortgage upon the Company's remaining 345,000 acres of land. If these lands cannot be sold within the time to pay the principal and interest of these bonds—amounting to upwards of four millions of dollars—as no other method is provided for their payment